

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-
case and with nickel-plated
parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR CO.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-
case and with nickel-plated
parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR CO.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. XII NO. 138-

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1924.

TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

POSTAL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

Local Mofussil Foreign.

Yearly .. Rs. 30 Rs. 35 Rs. 48
Half-Yearly .. 16 " 18 " 24
Quarterly .. 8 " 9 " 12
Monthly .. 3 " 3/8 " 4
SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUN-
DRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN
INDIA.

Head Office—Haram Street, Fort Bombay.
Branch I—Chakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II—Shah Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
Sea freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MOHARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th June	DONGOLA	KHIVA*	9,097
21st "	NALDERA	"	15,993
28th "	DELTA	MOLDAVIA*	16,227
5th July	MACHEDO.	"	11,689
12th "	CHINA	MOREA*	10,911
19th "	DELTA	"	8,097
26th "	DELTA	"	"
2nd Aug.	DONIA	MOOLTAN*	20,812
9th "	CHINA	"	7,952
16th "	KUNDA	MALWA*	10,941
23rd "	CALEDONIA	"	7,622
30th "	NALDERA	MALWA*	20,837
6th Sept.	MACHEDO	MANTUA*	10,902
13th "	NALDERA	"	10,903
20th "	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
27th "	MACHEDO	"	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA	KAISAR-I HIND*	11,430
11th "	CHINA	"	7,952
18th "	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,227
25th "	CALEDONIA	"	7,627
1st Nov.	DELTA	MOREA*	10,911
8th "	NARKUNDA	"	16,227
15th "	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN*	20,847
22nd "	NALDERA	"	15,993
29th "	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I HIND	"	11,430
13th "	DONGOLA	MALWA*	20,837
20th "	CHINA	"	7,952
27th "	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
13th June	DURENDA*	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	8,285
25th "	MODASA	8,086
8th Aug.	DUMANA	8,427
22nd "	MARGHA	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,065
19th "	MULBERA	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA*	7,241
31st "	MORVADA	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
28th "	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th "	MATIANA	8,905

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.
P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN
VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
12th June	JEYPORE†	5,318
21st "	MIRZAPUR†	6,715
9th July	SICILIA	8,812
22nd "	SARDINIA	6,684
10th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696
18th Sept.	SICILIA	8,812
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	8,812

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF,
TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS,
CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
13th June	VARSOVA	Bureh via K'chi 9-15 A.M.
18th "	BARJOBA	Bureh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
25th "	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
MAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 122.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate	S. Takahashi	5303	13th June	22nd June
Wakasa	K. Horikawa	6083	17th "	28th "
Yamato	N. Wadi	5843	28th "	12th July
Calcutta	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st "
Awa	T. Kurita	6028	28th "	11th Aug.

Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.
1st 2nd European 3rd Class
For: Class Class Storage with without food

	Singapore	Hongkong	Shanghai	Kobe
1st	390	210	168	105
2nd	275	203	135	108
3rd	540	530	240	160
Storage	613	580	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.—20276 Telegrams—"YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE
AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Alps Maru	Y. Takata	7772	28th May	12th June
Borace Maru	K. Kojima	5864	28th June	10th July
Argon Maru	N. Ohno	6600	14th June	24th June
Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	11th July	25th July
Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	26th July	9th Aug.

* Calling at Hongkong.
For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 555.
Phone No. 5510.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....\$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP.....\$30,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING.....£4,500,000
SILVER.....\$35,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE:
2, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Singapore
Calcutta	Johore	San Francisco
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colon	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungai Patani
Darwin	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
	New York	Vladivostok
	Peking	Yokohama
	Penang	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Dacca.—Opposite Farook Statue.
Manday.—Abul Rehman Street,
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE,
LONDON, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Bahadur	Calcutta
Bombay	Karachi
Bombay	Madras
Bombay	Meerut

Authorized Capital.....£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....£1,000,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

S. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,
Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newton, Bart.
J. H. Betty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Motarji, Esq.

BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate
8' cet.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchase and Sale of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

Result of the last actuarial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.

The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.

Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Acting Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94 Meadows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors! ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15-20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/4 or 1/8 per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops (Jwar-Bindu) cheapest and best .. 1/- and 1/5-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c. .. 1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative (Well-known) .. 1/4
Plague-Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure .. 0/10
Gericide Universal Preventive and water steriliser .. 0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative .. 1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY

No. 1 A Khatwadi Main Road.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List on Application.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared

Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKE

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Kalbadvi Road, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-3, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

CLASSIFIED ADVTs:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.' Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Gujarati GRADUATE for a Printing Press for correspondence, knowing Type-writing. Apply Box No. 296, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' R10580

WANTED—A SOLICITOR PARTNER and an experienced managing clerk. Apply to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' R10596

WANTED—AGENTS to sell the famous DUCKBACK RAINCOATS. Deposit required against goods. Very profitable. THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, Ballygange, CALCUTTA. 19834

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS to sell our Mills produce on 1 per cent commission. Rs. five hundred cash security essential. PROPRIETOR, Sulej Flour Mills, Porapore City, Punjab. 19852

WANTED—(1) A certified and experienced AUDITOR for the Punjab Co-operative Union, Ltd., Lahore. Post permanent, pay Rs. 300 p.m. rising up to Rs. 390 (2) An ASSISTANT TO THE AUDITOR, pay Rs. 100. Apply before 30th June, 1924, to the HONORARY SECRETARY, stating qualifications. 19867

WANTED for a Printing Press MATRICULATED CLERKS, fully conversant with press work, also a correspondence Clerk, strong in English, salaries according to qualifications. Apply to the manager, THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, 11, and 13, Cowaji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. R10595

WANTED—An M.A., able to teach English and History and a B.Sc. or a B.A. with Science (Physics and Chemistry), to teach Science and Geography for higher classes in the Municipal High School, Nipani. Pay decent and post permanent. Apply sharp stating caste, age and terms with testimonials, if any, to AHMEDSAHEB GAIBISAHEB, Chairman, Schools Board, Nipani Municipality, Nipani 4-24. A19845

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FLATS—Suitable for European and Anglo-Indians with all facilities near Police Hospital, New Nagpada. Apply Telephone No. 21697 and 22472. R10588

TO LET—3 storeyed bungalow at Napean Sea Road with motor garage and servant quarters together or separate tenancies. Apply M. RAMDAR, Advocate, Chhapatti. R10589

BUNGALOW and ROOMS in Dwarakadas Mansion on Sandhurst Road, suitable for boarding lodging and other purposes. Apply to Mr. DWARAKADAS J. KISONDAS, Oriental Building, Hornby Road. Phone 22162, Office 41536. Residence. R10594

AVAILABLE GODOWN accommodation, can be used as residential quarters, ground and first floor about 6000 sq. ft. with electric lights, on Moreland Road, Byculla. Moderate rent. Apply Box No. 292, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' 19855

TO LET—Christians only, two minutes from Lower Parel Station in new Building, near Market, opposite Dawn Mills one two or three rooms and a kitchen, with independent water-taps. Rent moderate. Apply MANAGER on spot from 9 morning to 7 evening. R10566

TO LET—Large and small BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill with out houses and garages complete with electric installation up to date sanitary fittings, free westerly breeze and commanding sea-view. Apply DWARAKADAS J. KISONDAS & CO., Oriental Building, Hornby Road. R10593

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—The new session commences from the 12th June, 1924. Enrolments are proceeding. Apply—PRINCIPAL, Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Bombay. R10572

CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Princess Street, Bombay.—Expert coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Law, Banking and Typewriting. Fees reduced. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL. R10569

TILAK MAHAVIDYALAYA, POONA.—NATIONAL—(The Premier Higher Educational Institution in Maharashtra)—WILL OPEN for the new year on the 16th of June. The yearly fees are Rs. 50. This year special arrangements for Hostels are made. Students desirous of joining the Mahavidyalaya and the Hostels should apply to the Principal with an advance of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 respectively. The office is open every day (excluding Sunday) from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Admission can be obtained by students who have passed the Entrance Examination of any University. SPECIAL FEATURES—The Mahavidyalaya gives instruction, along with literature or independently in Ayurveda, Commerce and Engineering. The courses of studies extend over 4, 3 and 3 years respectively. Further particulars will be found in the Prospectus. (Sd.) V. P. LIMAYE, Principal, Tilak Mahavidyalaya, POONA. R10584

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS—Soldier's Wife Faust, Leila, May Middleton, Hindu Philosophy, each 1-8-0. Calendar, List free. VALE OFFICE, (G), PONDICHERY. 19831

SECRETS OF RATI UNVEILED—The only book available that treats completely of personal secrets, lays down rules under sexual congress, aids in beguiling children of desired sex and character, etc. It is the unparalleled of the sort. It is a clear and concise work in a frank and bold style. Per copy Rs. 3 only. Payable in advance. C.G. SHEKHAR, Amalapuram, Godavari District. R10585

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GAS MACHINERY FOR SALE.—De laitte Petrol-Gas-Making Machines, old type used for demonstration purposes only, in good working order. 15-Light, size (50 c.p.) Rs. 450; 30-Light size (50 c.p.) Rs. 750; 40-Light size (50 c.p.) Rs. 850 or near offers, DE LAITTE LIGHTING CO., LTD., Graham Road, Ballard Estate. 19833

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the 'Sunday Chronicle.' Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medow St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT PLOT OF LAND on Kora-gaon Estate, Poona, with fresh extended building time limit. Selling cheap. Apply immediately Box No. 285, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' G10541

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

1,000 PACKETS FREE.
I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 small packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one touch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for Rs. 4 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.
A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.
PANDIT KRIPARAM, Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of an electrically driven pumping set will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of June, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, in the form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner, W. A. NIVEN, Hydraulic Engineer. 19857

PERSONAL.

BRAHMANAND SAHAY.
DEAR BELI—Do come home at once. Your separation is unbearable. Report whereabouts and money will be sent. You have come out successful in the examination. JAYA NARAYAN SAHAY, Patna.

FINANCIAL.

MANAGING AGENCY of Limited Corporation in Bombay want PARTNER with five thousand to invest in shares forthwith. Apply Box No. 299, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' R10591

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

1st insertion	per column inch	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd insertion	per column inch	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd insertion	per column inch	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	per column inch	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

OWING to the demise of Maharaja Bahadur of Godwal Samasthan, the Samasthan has been taken under the supervision of Court of Wards of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. Therefore all the debtors and other claimants on the Samasthan are hereby called upon to present themselves before the Superintendent of Court of Wards, Revenue Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government Hyderabad Dn., within one month from the date of this notice and to be engaged in the settlement of the claim; all the claims on the Samasthan are to be well ascertained and an opening for the settlement thereof is to be created; till then no payment will be made to any of the claimants. If any delay or interest on the amount will be stopped but in the matter of payment of the claimants preference will be given to the claimants that appeared in time over those that came after delay.

GULAM GHOUSE KHAN, Superintendent of Court of Wards, Hyderabad Dn. C19850

PROSPECTS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES IN BHOPAL C. I.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that Bhopal is a Railway Junction, situated half-way between Bombay and Delhi, two important industrial centres. It occupies a central position in Central India and is surrounded by a number of other thriving Indian States. The State of which Bhopal is the Capital is traversed by several good roads, already in existence or under construction.

The chief raw materials in which extensive business could be done on this side are:—Cotton, grain, oil seeds. As regards the minerals, extensive and excellent limestone, suitable for lime-burning and cement manufacture, Beausite, Mica, iron ore, coloured clays, suitable for making paints and distempers, and sandstones of excellent quality are the chief resources of Bhopal. Favourable conditions for starting Oil Mills, Flour Mills, Glass Cement, Lime Kilns and Pottery Works exist here. Besides, suitable rights for Hydro-Electric Power Schemes are available.

The Bhopal Darbar is willing to give concessions and every possible help to enterprising Capitalists, who wish to come here as pioneers to develop the commerce and industries of the State. There being no similar factories in the adjoining territories in Central India, there are bright prospects for an enterprise in any of the above directions leading to immense profits.

Persons interested, please communicate with the undersigned.

DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, Bhopal Govt., Bhopal, C. I. C19825

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of an electrically driven pumping set will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of June, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, in the form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner, W. A. NIVEN, Hydraulic Engineer. 19857

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RENT CONTRACT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the RENT CONTRACT to be given out of the large building, situated at the junction of the Sandhurst Road East and New Church-bunder Road, belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay. Offers will be received by the Land Manager of the Board upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on 15th July, 1924, at his office on the Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars and conditions of the contract can be had from his office on payment of Annas Eight.
M. S. BHARUCHA, L.C.E., Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust. C19860

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Messrs. VIRJI SHOPAL and UMARSEY JETHA who were partners in our firm have severed their connection as such partners in our firm from 15th July 1924. Partners are therefore requested not to deal with the said Virji Shopal and Umarsey Jetha for or on behalf of our firm.

SHAH CHAPSI BHARA & CO., By the hand of PDPATBHAI KALJI. C19544

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

THE RATAN CHAND DALPAT RAM SHAH SCHOLARSHIPS.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the monthly value of Rs. 30 each called the Ratan Chand Dalpat Ram Shah Scholarships shall be awarded to Jain SWETAMBAR MURTI-PUJAK students and in their absence to DIGAMBAR Jain Students. One of the Scholarships is reserved for a student preparing for a degree in Engineering and the other for a student preparing for a degree in Agriculture or in Medicine or for a degree in the Faculty of Arts, provided being given to one who has taken Sanskrit as one of the subjects of study. Each of these Scholarships shall be tenable for the full period of a University course. C19865

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHAMTAR, daughter of Haji Trab Gani and wife of Sakur Husham, late of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitant. Deceased. SAKUR HASLAM, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitant. Petitioner. I am, a Merchant, residing at Mnejid Street, the husband of the said deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Court of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOWN M.A. LEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. (Sd.) P. B. MALABARI Registrar. (Sd.) R. B. PATEL. Dated 5th day of May, 1924.

Messrs. PAYNE AND CO., Petitioners Attorneys. C19881

AUCTION SALES.

MENESE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 25, Humam Street Fort. Telephone No. 34058.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES VERAVAL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms on account of the Insurance office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fire. 9 Bales Veraval Cotton.

25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESE & CO., Auctioneers. Bombay, 12th June, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT NAGDEVI STREET, SUTAR CHAWL STREET AND FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. PAYNE and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned persons pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of additional security dated 22nd February, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the different dates and time given as under.

Property at Nagdevi Street on THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of HATIMBIHQ GULAM HUSEIN and KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL KADER.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazerdani land or ground, situated at NAGDEVISTREET in the City of Bombay together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement (159) one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2978 and C. 1904 No. 510 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 227 and Street Nos. 10811 and 10812 as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hatimbhiy Gulam Husein and on or towards the South partly by the property of Mahomed Algal Mahomed Husein and partly by the property of Alibhoy Husein and on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street and which said premises bear Cadastral No. 510 Bhuleswar Division.

Property at Sutar Chawl Street on FRIDAY, 13th June, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at risk of Abdul Kader.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and five square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 738, New No. 3363, Old Survey No. 3219 and New Survey No. 1891 situate lying and being on the Northern side of a Public Street called SUTAR CHAWL STREET, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the message tenement or dwelling house or building standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 574 and Street No. 60 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Curson Dovey Ladia and on or towards the West by the property of Mehdi Poetia goldsmiths and on or towards the North by the property of Ruttonji Rajpi and on or towards the South by the said Sutar Chawl Street and which said premises bear Cadastral No. 1236 Division Bhuleswar.

Property at Falkland Road on SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at risk of KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL KADER.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Perpetual Fazerdani tenure together with the message tenement or dwelling house hereditament and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at FALKLAND ROAD, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2179, 2087, and Street Nos. 214-218, and 3 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or about the East by the property of Rehman bai, widow of Moosa Karmali, and on towards the West by the Falkland Road, 1st Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the Falkland Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of Panchottam Narayan and which said premises bear Cadastral No. 892 Girgaon Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASES WIRE NAILS.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors on account and at the risk of the party concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 129, Apollo Street.

200 Cases each about one cwt. counter sunk chequered head bright wire Nails—size 1 1/2 x 13 and 2 x 12.

The above cases are lying at Alexandra No. 14 Fort Trust duty paid warehouse. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

PROPERTY OF A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN.

Furniture such as:—Dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, Dinner Wagon, sofas and chairs, Almyrah cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, one ice box, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door book cases, etc., etc. The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Mr. B.J.H. Somake, administrator of the Estate of the late Mrs. C.C. Polack, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 17th Inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 35 Watsons Annex Apollo Bunder house-hold furniture, rich plated ware, almyrah, bedsteads, linen and crockery etc. Catalogue will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Mrs. Shringley Messrs. BYREN and Co. will sell by Public Auction valuable made to order household furniture such as Piano, Gramophone, dining tables, arm and armless chairs, Mirror back side boards, Dumbwaiters and Crockery stands, Silk Tapestry line Drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, Show cases, Wooden flower pot stands, Single and double beds, Mirror and Panel door almyrah, steel cupboards, writing tables, Dressing chest of drawers, Book stands, Wash hand tables, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, Electric lamps, Electric fans, Two Rifles, and Tiger skins, Books for the Medical, Forest and Engineering Departments. The Property of the late Mr. Shringley, and Divisional Forest Officer, and Mrs. Shringley and others.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Catalogue will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers. Bombay, 12th June, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ON DELISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA Attorneys for the Mortgagees Mr. Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th day of February, 1921 and expressed to be made between the Mortgagees, Abdul Rehman Haji Yacob and Hanasa, Haji Abdullah of the one part and the said Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 14th day of June, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the risk and on account of the Mortgagees the said Abdul Rehman Haji Yacob and Hanasa Haji Abdullah the undermentioned immovable property at the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of foras tenure, situate at Delisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the title deeds 6100 (six thousand and one hundred) square yards and according to the Collector's records 2885 (two thousand eight hundred and eighty five) square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 13812 and New Survey No. 29429 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 7292 (1), 1A, 12, 16, 17, 2373 (1 to 4) 7275 (1 to 2) and Street Nos. 176-178A 176B-176C, 178, 178A, 178B-178C, and bounded on or towards the East by the Delisle Road aforesaid and on towards the West by the property of Nowroji autumji Wadia and on towards the North partly by the property of Nowroji Sorabji Buneha and partly by the property of Bal Fatma, widow of Ismail Dada and on towards the South by the property of Dhanjishah Merwanji Contractor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the said Mr. Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 15th day of June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction opposite the Alexandra Cinema, at Belhasa Road, Byculla, by order of the owner, the remaining very valuable office and household furniture of the well-known firm of Messrs. Ladia Ibrahim and Co., who close their business comprising:—

Drawing room suits, sofas, chest of drawers, cupboards, single glass fancy cupboards, Roll top writing table, typewriter tables, marble top tables, chairs, easy chairs, tea-pots, single and double iron stands, mirrors, phonographs, carpets, curtains, etc., etc.

The catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

87, Apollo St., Fort.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

87, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO DRAPERS AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS TO BUY VERY USEFUL OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM FITTINGS, LARGE GODREJ AND MILNER'S SAFES, REMINGTON AND OLIVER TYPEWRITERS MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLE, CARRIAGE WITH HORSE.

Under instructions from T. M. Hatia Esq., Messrs. BYREN and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Hasta Building" late in the occupation of Messrs. Karanjia and Co., Ltd., Hornby Road, near Sir J. J. School, on Saturday the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and show room fittings, such as large sample cases, small and large show cases, American Roll top writing tables, large stands, Revolving Bent wood, arm and armless chairs, Writing desks, large and small, Sample Sari cases, Glass Jars for Chemists, Wooden screens and Partitions, Fire cabinets and revolving book cases, Wooden cupboards, Electric fans, Remington Underwood and Oliver typewriters, Radio Sun Dial, Just Fans, Cheque writer (Todd's Protectograph), Godrej Safe Size 24" x 29" x 26" "B" quality.

Godrej Safe Size 54" x 30" x 26".

Milner Safe on Stand.

Property of another Gentleman:—

1 Willys Knight Motor Car 7 seater.

Cylinder 25 H. P. in perfect running order.

1 Ford Touring Car in running order.

1 Venus Motor Cycle 2 1/2 H. P. recently overhauled in tip top condition.

1 Carriage (Landan) with Horse.

Property is open to view.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant at

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 26521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF CONNOUGHT OIL
MILL AT SUSSEX ROAD, NEXT TO
AUTHUR HOSPITAL.

By the order of Messrs. Surveyor and Co.
Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account
and at the risk of the Mortgagee, Messrs.
Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction
on THURSDAY the 12th June, 1924,
at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Connaught Oil Mill
next to Arthur Hospital at Sussex Road the
following Machinery of the said Mill—

- PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERIES
1. 65 H.P. Oil Engine complete.
 2. Water tanks for above 8' x 6'.
 3. Crude Oil tank for above.
 4. Underground tank of assorted sizes.
 5. Pump to draw water.
 6. Dynamo 110 Volts, 1850 Amp., complete.
 7. Switchboard for above complete with 140 wires.
 8. Ground met cleaner, 1. Copra cutter.
 9. 2 Pumps to draw oil.
 10. 17 Ghanies complete, in working order.
 11. 1 ton Caprons for heating oil. (Capacity 1 ton 4 ton and 3 ton).
 12. Storage (oil) tank of assorted sizes.
 13. Cast iron stands with shafting and pulleys.
 14. Hydraulic Oil filter press.

TOOSE MACHINERIES

1. Dynamo with switchboard and electric fittings.
2. Copra cutter, 1. Weighing scale, 1.
3. 400 filter, 3 tanks of assorted sizes.
4. Round tanks 8x4.
5. Ghanies complete, 6 pulleys.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at Central Bank Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th June, 1924.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Humnum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THE 12TH
DAY OF JUNE, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWEL
LEAVE OF A PAIR OF INSOLVENT
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RICH PEOPLE
AND ALSO TO INVESTORS.

Under instruction from Messrs. Khanderkar
and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee
and on account and risk of Rustomji Framji
Daver an Insolvent Messrs. VORA and Co.,
Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, the 12th
at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public
Auction at their rooms in No. 38, Humnum
Street, Fort, opp. Tarachand Purshram,
below Morbi Bank, the following precious
diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl jewelry
comprising 4 Diamond and emerald necklaces,
2 pairs diamond bangles, 4 pairs diamond and
emerald bracelets, 4 diamond, emerald and
pearl har, 1 diamond pendant, 4 diamond emerald
and pearl collar, 4 pairs diamond and
ruby earrings, 2 pairs single diamond bobby, 3
pairs diamond Lavanga, 4 pearl bangles, 2 pairs
pearl ravifus, 4 pearl mala, 2 pearl and ruby
necklace 4 pearl and ruby bangles, 8 single
diamond rings, 10 diamond and emerald roses,
4 diamond and ruby roses, 7 diamond roses,
4 diamond, emerald and ruby marquis, 8
gold bangles, 3 gold chains, 1 gold watch.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at
the time of sale.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.
The above jewelry articles are specially
made-to-order by the insolvent by well-known
makers, and also from selected pieces of rich
diamonds and emeralds which he was importing
through his own Import and Export office
at Bombay.

The jewelry is worth seeing especially for
the attractive designs and for good and durable
making.
During these days it is a golden opportunity
to investors, than in share market and other
speculating business, because owing to the
scarcity of demand at present circumstances,
there are sure chance to get good margin of
profit while the bazar improves.
Property is on view from 10 to 6 p.m. every
day.

VORA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th June, 1924.

We Pay Freight

ORDERS OF

Rs. 75-0
VALUE &
UPWARDS
(with no exceptions)

SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS
ALL OVER INDIA
ARE FORWARDED

CARRIAGE PAID
BY GOODS TRAIN.

If required by Passenger Train
the Goods Train Rate is allowed.
This is an advantage our up-
country friends—Dealers and others—
are making use of.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO.

Accessory Specialists.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Wire: "AUTOMOTIVE."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DAILY AT 6.30 AND 10 P.M.

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

CHARLES DICKENS' MASTERPIECE

FEATURING WILLIAM FARNUM.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6.30, 8.15 & 10 P.M.

"MARRIED LIFE"

Starring BEN TURPIN

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6.30, 8.15 & 10 P.M.

BEN TURPIN

IN

"THE SHRIEK OF ARABY"

TO-DAY AND DURING THE WEEK

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents

SANYASI

A HINDU SOCIETY PHOTO-PLAY

Produced by

Majestic Films Co.,

Under the personal Supervision of

Mr. ARDESHIR M. IRANI

Depicting the mean tricks of a faithless
friend, the faithful services of an old domestic,
successful attempts of a loving wife
to prove her husband's innocence, etc.
Time and prices as usual.

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD

Presents

CLARA KIMBALL

YOUNG

FOR THE SOIL OF RAFAEL

Daily 4 Shows:—5.30, 7.45, & 10.30

GLOBE

COMING! COMING!

Saturday 14th June 1924

PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST

SERIAL

HAUNTED VALLEY

Featuring

The World's Favourite

RUTH ROLAND

For the 1st Time in India.

GLOBE.

Daily 5-15, 7.45 & 10.30 p.m.

Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show

at 3.30 p.m. Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

VORA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th June, 1924.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 11.

Monsoon strengthened in Burma and has
been active on West Coast of the Peninsula.
It has extended feebly into Deccan but not
yet reached Bombay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower
Burma, Assam, Konkan, Malabar and local
in Bombay, the Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore
the North Madras Coast. A few falls occur-
red in upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa
and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point
two inches, Mergui one and a half, Tavoy
and Kyaukpada two, Myitkina one, Dhubri
two, Cherrapunji five, Mymensingh one, Jal-
paiguri three, Marmagaoa four, Karwar seven,
Mangalore and Trivandrum one and a half,
Calicut two, Cochin three and Almetnagar
one and a half.

Forecast:—An extension in south Bengal and
into Central Provinces.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Punjab 2nd June, 1924:—Light local showers
fell in parts of some of the central districts
and in north West. Sowing of cotton etc., con-
tinued to a normal extent. Standing crops
are generally good.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 10 June, 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m.,
2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fabr. 29.679 in.
Temperature of Air ... 88.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... 79.4
Dew Point ... 75.4
Relative humidity of Air ... 66%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole
sky cloudy except to 10) ... 3.8
Maximum temperature of Air ... 94.0
Minimum ... 84.0
General direction of Wind from
Midnight to Midnight W.W.N.W.W.
Movement of Wind from mid
night to midnight ... 143 miles
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th 0.60

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. | LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Bombay Depth	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Bombay Depth
W.	11	4.0	24.3	11	11.15	19.19
Th.	12	5.13	24.3	12	5.8	19.8
F.	13	6.32	24.3	13	1.22	1
Sat.	14	7.51	24.3	14	4.6	10.7
S.	15	9.45	24.3	15	1.18	19.8
M.	16	10.38	24.3	16	3.65	4.6
Tu.	17	11.28	24.3	17	4.44	3.11
		23.29	24.3		17.34	7.11

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8
hours on Wednesday, the 11th June 1924, giving
data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are lightly to moderate-
ly clouded over the north and east. Punjab
and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect.
In the forenoon air is in defect. Day temperature
was higher than usual in the whole of the pro-
vince and night temperature at Delhi only.
The highest temperature in the province yesterday
was 116 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces—Skies are heavily
clouded over Jhansi and clear elsewhere.
Moisture in the air is in defect. Temperature
was higher than usual by about 9 deg.
in the whole of the province. The thermometer
rose to 116 deg. at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are moderately
clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly
clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight ex-
cess at Bikaner and in defect in east Rajputana.
Both maximum and minimum in defect.
Temperatures were above normal at the afore-
said station and the minimum at Kotah only. Ja-
cobabad recorded a maximum temperature of
118 deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.
—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.
Humidity is in defect except in Kathiawar
where it is as usual. Maximum and mini-
mum temperatures were both above normal
in Central India West at Bhavnagar-Para the
maximum was higher and at Thiraj the mini-
mum lower than usual. The thermometer rose
to 106 deg. at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces—Skies are moderately
to heavily clouded and the air is drier than
usual. Temperature was considerably above
normal at most of the stations. The highest
temperature in the province yesterday was 113
deg. at Jabalpur.

The Konkan—Ratnagiri has had 0.60" of
rain and Karwar 7.32". Skies are moderately
to heavily clouded. The air is drier than
usual at Bombay. The highest temperature
recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84.0 deg.
(6 deg. above normal) and the lowest 84.1 deg.
(5 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Ahmed-
nagar reports 1.30" of rain and Belgum
0.29". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded
and humidity is in defect. Maximum
temperature was higher than usual in the
Bombay Deccan and northern Hyderabad.
The minimum lower at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has
strengthened on the west coast and has caused
heavy rain at Ratnagiri. Rainfall has been nearly
general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in
the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also
occurred in southern Madras. The highest
amounts besides those already mentioned, are
Mangalore 1.51", Calicut 2.49", Cochin 2.69",
Trivandrum 1.27" and Negapatam 0.38".
Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in
the north Konkan.

Daily Weather Telegram for the
10th June 1924 issued from Simla.
The monsoon has strengthened on the west
coast and rainfall has extended in the Deccan
Konkan but has diminished in the Deccan
plateau. Rainfall has been nearly general in
lower Burma, the Konkan, Malabar and the
Madras Deccan and local in east Rajputana.
A few falls have also occurred in Upper
Burma, Bengal, the Central Provinces and
south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts were:—Victoria Point,
Mergui one inch; Shillong two; Cherrapunji
ten; Barisal three-quarters; Jalpaiguri five;

Hoshangabad one and a half; Jagdalpur a
half; Ratnagiri Marmagaoa two; Karwar one
and a half; Cochin two; Hanamkonda a
half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade.	Rainfall.
Maximum of last 24 hr.	Minimum of last 24 hr.	Total last 24 hr.

Punjab—	116.086.9	0	-0.08
Multan	108.472.4	0	-0.39
Lahore	112.078.3	0	-0.12
Hissar	113.883.7	0	-0.27
Amritsar	113.731.6	0	-0.12
Delhi	112.889.5	0	-0.32

Uttar Pradesh—	115.687.0	0	-0.18
Mainpuri	110.288.1	0	0
Jhansi	114.090.8	0	-0.17
Cawnpore	113.731.6	0	-0.48
Allahabad	115.592.0	0	-0.26

Sind—	118.384.4	0	-0.04
Karachi	101.183.0	0	-0.08
Rajputana—	104.856.4	0	-0.23
Ajmer	107.583.7	0.28	+0.02
Bikaner	108.090.6	0.50	-0.08
Kotah	106.906.9	0.82	+0.56

Kathiawar—	99.067.5	0.07	-0.16
Blui	101.983.6	0	-0.29
Jaipur	98.993.5	0.05	-0.42
Varanasi	103.879.6	0.40	+3.12
Rajkot	106.162.7	0.01	-0.47

Gujarat—	95.483.4	0	-0.76
Surat	102.731.1	0.01	-0.14
Ahmedabad	107.981.0	0.56	+0.42
Central India West—	104.685.6	0	-0.48
Neemuch	102.983.3	0	-1.27

Central Provinces—	112.880.5	0	-0.30
Saugor	104.485.0	0	-0.14
Hoshangabad	103.181.8	1.26	+0.12
Madhya Pradesh—	104.574.8	0	-1.14
Khandwa	97.383.7	0.38	-0.01
Akola	103.383.9	0.02	-1.69

Nagpur	108.082.6	0.09	-2.07
Chanda	106.587.0	0.61	-1.70
Rajpur	110.787.8	0	-1.45
Konkan—	94.084.1	0	-3.90
Bombay	83.978.4	2.50	-6.53
Ratnagiri	77.274.6	12.07	-0.84

Bombay Deccan—	102.879.0	0	-1.61
Maharashtra—	95.577.1	1.98	-0.41
Ahmednagar	96.576.5	0.51	-1.20
Poona	95.473.4	0.07	-2.02
Sholapur	95.473.4	0.07	-1.53
Belgaum	97.470.2	0.32	-2.45

Hyderabad—	100.476.7	0	-1.66
Nizamabad (Indr)	97.078.8	0.28	-0.69
Hyderabad	96.176.6	0.79	-0.24
Malabar—	81.174.3	11.00	-1.20
Calicut	87.576.1	16.50	+4.27
Cochin	83.573.7	22.18	11.91

Ceylon—	84.377.6	4.8	+0.79
Colombo	84.377.6	4.8	+0.79
Madras (Excluding Malabar & Mysore)	93.674.4	1.19	-1.41
Madras	90.775.3	0.22	+0.36
Belary	94.681.0	0.46	-0.69
Cuddalore	88.573.2	0.49	-0.30
Madurai	88.573.2	3.05	-1.57
Trichinopoly	89.071.7	2.76	-2.19
Coimbatore	89.071.7	0	-0.66
Nagapatam	90.678.9	0.28	-0.02

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, June 12)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

LONG CAUSES.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

1263-23—N C Dalal and Co, Onker Sha Hira

Shah v Ganpatram Karmaji and ors, Mehta

L and Co.

1264-23—N C Dalal and Co, Tanaseh Rajaji v

Ganpatram Karmaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

56-22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kadar and another

v Lakhmichand Lalchand and others, Jamsetji R and D.

53-22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kadar and another

v Lakhmichand Lalchand and others, Jamsetji R and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

190-24—Ardesheer H D and Co, Lakhmichand

Khetay v Ganpat Abaji Tate and another.

LONG CAUSES.

1682-23—Parekar and M, Girijabai widow, ve

v Ramchandra Babji Tavde and another, Shah and Co.

3309-23—Dabholkar and J, Hira Govind v

Shivram Hashu and others, Smetnam B and L.

2185-22—Crawford B and Co, E Spinner and

Co v V Zalli Koper and Co, Payne S C Ct 1294/12855-21—Dallus and Co, S Meher

Bux v A Durst, Manubhai and Co.

2097-21—Pandita and Co, Devsi Hoptal v J D

Dholandas and Co, Edgell G W and Co.

3403-21—Madhavji and Co, N H Moos v Sham-

ji Anandji Vachha and Co.

3003-21—Dabholkar and Co, Toharani Uttam-

chand v Nathuram Shivnarayan and others.

4176-21—Ardesheer H D and Co, Jehangir Cur-

setji Ghadiali v Jamshed Boman Irani and anr, Dubash and Co.

4148-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badri-

narayan v Badridas Hanumanadas, Tyabji D and Co.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Exports for the season are now well over 5,000,000 bales and spinners' takings of American cotton for the week were 161,663 bales against 157,624 bales in 1923. These figures indicate, writes Mr. Theo. H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of May 7, a rapid approach to the cotton famine predicted for the end of the season, but nobody seems to be especially alarmed, and although there has been a slight widening in the difference between July and October contracts, there is no speculative excitement, and the trade now seems resigned as it contemplates the almost complete idleness into which the American textile industry is likely to be driven at the end of the cotton year.

There is no speculative activity in old crop deliveries and those who hope to make money out of buying or selling future contracts are now restricting their operations to the new crop months.

A number of crop reports have been issued during the week. The increase in average indicated probably averages about 10 per cent. Upon the whole the weather has been propitious, although high winds and heavy rains in some sections of the South are reported. There seems to be an intuitive belief in a comparatively large crop next season. It is hard to explain, but it is probably due to the agricultural business which is seasonal in the spring.

The dry goods market has been dull and sluggish, but it is plain that the curtailment has worked a reduction in the unsold stocks of cotton goods and it is becoming somewhat difficult to fill large orders.

The reduction in the rediscount rate announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has not yet had much effect upon the cotton market, though it is to be counted as an influence that is potentially favourable.

The semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers held in Boston last week was a rather uneventful gathering. In his opening speech, Mr. Robert Amory, the President of the Association, asserted that "there has been an over-production of cotton goods, but rather too much capacity for the present quantity of cotton available." He deplored the unwillingness of consumers to buy cotton goods at a parity with the present prices of cotton and suggested that the maladjustment might be remedied by giving wide publicity to the increased cost of producing cotton under present conditions.

Another speaker appealed for higher tariff rates that would protect the New England manufacturers of fine goods against the competition of Lancashire. The relatively high wage scale that prevails in New England was also discussed, although any organized attempt to bring about a reduction was declined.

The report of the Federal Trade Commission upon "future" trading in New York was also debated, but the weight of opinion seems to be against the recommendation that cotton at a few Southern points should be made deliverable upon the New York contract. There is much to be said on both sides of this question, but there seems to be but little likelihood that an innovation so radical will be voluntarily agreed to as it would involve a very drastic reorganization of the methods at present in vogue.

Meantime the market is passive as it awaits news of the new crop and the complete exhaustion of old crop supplies.

CHEMICALS.

Quotations are:—
Epon salt, 15/40, Rs. 1-12/3.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 35.
Bleaching powder Rs. 18.
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0/3/3.
Custodian soda Rs. 2/4.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4.
Dextrine Rs. 20/4.
Mauve starch Rs. 16.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/10/9.
Glauber salt Rs. 4.
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 37.
Bichromate potash Rs. 43.
Hydrochloric acid Rs. 1/6.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24.
Farina Rs. 15/14.
Alum of chrome Rs. 21.

MILL-STORES.

Quotations are:—
Reeds 15/40, Rs. 1-12/3.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/3.
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Sizing Band 1/2 1/2 Rs. 4.
Sizing tubes Rs. 24.
Tearing tubes Rs. 23.
Prize Cord 5/8, Rs. 7/3.
King Rubber 5/8, Flannel Rs. 11.
Warner Bobbins Rs. 75.
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Card card Fibre Rs. 4.
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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.

Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M 1/4 D 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 12/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Fcs 540.
Bank's selling D D Fcs 540.
Bank's buying D D Fcs 540.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135.
Bank's buying 60 D 1/2 P Rs. 139.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 330.

CROSS RATES—
London-New York Dole 431-1/8.
London-Paris Fcs 53.00.
London-Switzerland Fcs 24.58.
London-Berlin Fcs 97.50.
London-Rome Liras 99.20.

TOKE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet steady market.

Telegraph Transfers .. 1/5—Steady.
Bar Gold .. 2/4—519 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot .. 35—Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.

Bank Telegraphic .. 1/4 29/32.
Bank Demand .. 1/4 15/16.
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s .. 1/3 3/16.
Fcs Demand .. 540.
American Dollars .. 330.
Hongkong Dollars .. 174.
Shanghai .. 239.
Japan .. 135.
Singapore .. 167.

Market Steady.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs .. 52 3/4.
Rentes 3 per cent. .. 35—
Bar Silver Spot .. 35—
" 2 months hence .. 94 3/4.
Closing Tone of Silver Steady but quiet since 5/7 1923.
Interest day to day loans .. 1 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans .. 2 3/8.

Exchange on London in Paris 85.55.
Exchange on London in Germany 18,010,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 99.40.
Demand Bills 4,30.87.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 10.

Stockholm .. 16.24.
Christiania .. 31.99.
Amsterdam .. 11.62.
Switzerland .. 24.52.
Belgium .. 147.50.

WAR LOANS.

London, June 10.

Funding Loan 4% 1900/00 £ 88 3/4—
Victory Bonds 4% .. £ 92 3/8—
War Loan 5% 1929/47 .. £ 101 1/16—
Consols 2 1/2% .. £ 87 1/8+1/8—
Treasury Paper 3 1/2% .. £ 47—
Indian Stock 3 1/2% .. £ 66 3/8+1/8—
(Sterling) ..
Govt. Securities 3% .. £ 67 3/8—1/8—

Conversion Loan .. £ 78 1/16—
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan .. £ 103 3/4—
7 per cent. Indian Loan .. £ 114—

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 10.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/s .. 3—
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s .. 3 3/16—
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s .. 4 1/4—
" " " 6 " .. 4 3/4—

BULLION.

Bombay, June 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16-2.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16-2.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25-11/8.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25-11/8.
Bar silver ready Rs. 25-13/16.
Bar silver forward Rs. 25-13/16.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 83/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 83/6.

Bar gold ready Rs. 95-9.
Silver ready Rs. 35-2.
Silver forward Rs. 34-12.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet steady. America sold. China bought to cover sales.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 11.

Ready—25-12-0—
Valda Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.
Jeth 25-11-8 25-11-9 .. 25-11-9
Asad 25-12-0 25-12-0 .. 25-12-0
Teji Mandi 25-13-0
Jeth 0-1-3
Asad 0-1-3
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, June 11.

Ready—82-14-0—
Valda Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.
Jeth 82-10-0 82-14-0 .. 82-15-0
Asad 83-10-0 83-5-0 .. 83-0-0
Teji Mandi 83-0-0
Jeth 0-10-0
Asad 1-10-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 11.

To-day Reuter reported 2 points up in old crop and 22 to 24 points in new crop in New York futures. The market opened steady but later eased on some long liquidation of near positions. Liverpool has been reported 15 to 27 points lower. The market declined on local selling on reports of better crop.

Messrs. Unirgar and Vengars' New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 10th instant as follows:—

"Think that market becoming overvalued. Weather warmer but still unsettled. Conditions are liable to vary from day to day it is useless to express a definite opinion now, but bearing in mind the fact that crop has made a bad start, an exceptionally good weather is required to produce a normal output. Should crop prospects continue to show signs of improvement the decline may go somewhat further, whilst if conditions change for the worse we expect a considerable rise in prices, especially as the statistical position is too strong and that another short crop will bring about an acute shortage of cotton."

Although a moderate advance was reported in New York futures the Marwar Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 52 1/2, i.e. 2 points lower than yesterday's closing rate for P. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Commission Houses and prominent Shells were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 52. Buying by Bull operators lifted the prices to Rs. 52 1/2. But the market again gave way to Rs. 52 at scattered selling and closed at Rs. 52 1/2 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 52 and going up by half a rupee closed dull at Rs. 52 1/2 at 6.30 p.m. on selling by Offices and Marwar Shroffs.

Pine M. G. Oomra Jy opened at Rs. 560 and going down to Rs. 559 recovered to Rs. 560 on Commission Houses buying, and closed at Rs. 558 on general selling. White Oomra Dec-January opened at Rs. 491 improved to Rs. 493 on buying by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 491 on general selling. F. G. Bengal July and Dec-January were nominally quoted at Rs. 535 and Rs. 445 respectively.

Our market continued to remain quiet but steady yesterday with moderate demand and about 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 11.

6-30 P.M.

Fully Good Broach April/May .. 553 1/2
Fully Good Bengal July .. 555
Fully Good Bengal Dec Jan'y .. 445
Fine Oomra .. July .. 558
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan'y .. 491

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.

Description, Super-Fine, F. F. Good G. F. G. F.

Punjab .. 675 500 545 530
M. G. Oomra No. 3 590 575 550 510
M. G. Broach 630 615 600 510
M. G. Southem .. 620 610 600 500
M. G. Mathia .. 580 565 550 500
M. G. Khandesh .. 585 570 555 500

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 11.

Fully Good Broach April/May .. 538
" Bengal July .. 524
" Dec/January .. 448
Fine Oomra Jy .. 558
" Dec/Jan'y .. 491
Good Southern/June .. 570
" Aug./Sept. .. 595

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

11th June 1924.

New York Market 10th June 1924.

Previous Delivery Opening Closing Since Previ-

27.86 July 28.01+15 27.83 +02
25.38 Oct. 25.45+07 25.63+30 25.60 +22
24.65 Dec. 24.87+22 24.87 +22
24.41 Jan. 24.65 +24 24.65 +24
Mar. 24.75
May. 24.93

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.70, lowest 24.45, range 34 points. Scattered long liquidation of near positions. New crop months steady.

Liverpool Market 10th June 1924.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 11.

31 per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10.
5 per cent Bonds due 1923 Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/11.
5 per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/2.
6 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/3.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1990 Rs. 102/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/2.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, June 11.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

London, June 11.

Chartered Bank £ 10 3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. £ 10 3/4
National Bank £ 44 3/4
Eastern £ 5 7/8
P & O Banking Corp. 12 3/4

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices	Since Previ-
16.96	July 16.75-21	16.63-33	16.63-33	16.63-33	16.63-33
15.33	Oct. 15.05-28	15.00-33	15.00-33	15.00-33	15.00-33
14.84	Jan. 14.55-29	14.50-18	14.50-18	14.50-18	14.50-18
14.70	Mar. 14.52-18	14.52-18	14.52-18	14.52-18	14.52-18
14.52	May. 14.37-15	14.37-15	14.37-15	14.37-15	14.37-15
21.50	July. 21.35-15	21.35-15	21.35-15	21.35-15	21.35-15
19.25	Nov. 19.10-15	19.10-15	19.10-15	19.10-15	19.10-15

Telegraphic market advices: 11-10 a.m.: Light rains Eastern belt. Forecast: Entire belt partly cloudy. Temperature slightly above normal. New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 225,000 bales. 12-25 p.m.: Selling on better crop accounts taken by limits around October fifteen pence. Market quiet and steady.

4-30 p.m.: American cross rate on Saturday 431 1/8, and on Monday 431 1/4, and on Tuesday 430 3/4.

4-55 p.m.: Continent selling Jy. Market improved on general heavy rains.

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 10.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 4,000

" Sales of Spec. & for Exp. .. 400

" Sales of East India .. 20

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE

July .. 17.51

Mid. Americans Sport .. 23.60

Egyptian F.C.P. San Oct .. 28.62

New York 11 a.m. .. 28.62

(As known in Liverpool Oct. 28.62)

at closing time .. 24.68

New Orleans 10 a. .. 27.88

Oct. 24.4

Liverpool, June 10.

To-day's prices.

July .. 16.00-27

Oct. 15.16-17

Jan. 14.06-18

Mar. 14.52-18

Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C.

Liverpool

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 10.

Months.

June .. 17.16-25

July .. 16.00-30

Aug. .. 15.00-32

Sept. .. 14.63-30

Oct. .. 14.63-31

Nov. .. 14.40-30

December .. 14.25-27

January .. 21.10-31

February .. 19.08-17

March .. 18.80-15

April .. 18.80-15

May .. 18.80-15

June .. 18.80-15

Tone—Quiet, but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 10.

To-day's price.

June .. 21.85-15

July .. 21.35-13

August .. 21.00-15

September .. 20.60-15

October .. 20.15-17

November .. 19.10-15

December .. 19.00-15

January .. 18.88-17

February .. 18.85-15

March .. 18.80-15

April .. 18.80-15

May .. 18.80-15

June .. 18.80-15

Quiet and business restricted in Cloth.

Yarns—easier.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool June 10.

M. G. Bengal Good .. 11.05

" " Fully Good .. 12.05

" " Fine .. 12.45

" 1 Oomra Good .. 12.50

" " Fully Good .. 12.70

" " Fine .. 13.20

" " Fully Good .. 13.05

" " Fine Good .. 13.85

" " Fully Good .. 11.55

" " Fully Good .. 11.55

" " Fine .. 12.25

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES

New York, June 10.

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BOMBAY, General Manager.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1924.

SERFDOM IN ASSAM.

The other day in the House of Commons Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when dealing with the proposal to extend preferential treatment in respect of import duty to India tea, quite rightly described the condition of the Indian tea industry as very prosperous. He said that every member of the House knew that it was quite an ordinary thing for Indian tea companies to declare dividends from 100 to 150 per cent. We in India know that the tea industry is one of the most paying and flourishing of all Indian industries and it has been so for upwards of half a century. Assam is the most important centre of this prosperous Indian industry—Indian, only because it happens to be in India otherwise virtually a monopoly of the British planters. There are about 900 tea gardens in Assam, comprising a total area of about one and a half million acres, of which over half a million acres are under tea. The total annual production of manufactured Assam tea is about 23 crores of pounds bringing to the planters year after year at least a cent. per cent. profit. The irony of the thing, however, is that while the tea industry is in such a prosperous state the workers in the gardens, commonly called the "coolies", who largely contribute to that prosperity lead a life not much better than that of the Negro slaves of American farmers in the early nineteenth century. The conditions under which these human beings in the twentieth century are made to work in their own country in the tea gardens by their British employers are nothing less than barbarous. We have been crying for the elevation and betterment of the conditions of the indentured Indian labourers in the Colonies, but how many of us know that there are about a million of wretched Indians here in India in as sad a plight? Though there is an awakening of social consciousness in the country and labour conditions are receiving some attention, the case of the Assam tea garden "coolies" has not yet received the notice it deserves.

Mr. N. M. Joshi has recently made an extensive tour in Assam, to investigate the condition of the tea garden "coolies". In an article in a recent issue of the "Servant of India" Mr. Joshi writes: "The question of securing full freedom for the labourers working on the tea gardens in Assam is one of the most serious and urgent labour problems in India. The history of indentured labour in Assam is very sad, one of which thinking Englishmen will always feel ashamed." Even Mr. Joshi who is a Liberal of the very moderate school of thought shows that it is unjust legislation which has kept the tea garden "coolies" chained and has hindered their social, material and moral improvement. They eke out their existence under very hard economic

disabilities. The planters being almost all British, and the Government also being British, legislation of a highly partial kind, which would be a disgrace to the statute-book of any civilized country, was easily obtained by the planters for their own advantage. The labourers are almost without any protection and scandals of the worst type are in existence in the tea gardens of Assam. Mr. Joshi proceeds: "A part of this legislation has now either been repealed or abrogated by executive notifications or reformed, and some of the worst scandals regarding the conditions of life and work have been removed. But the laws which are still on the statute-book are highly objectionable and inconsistent with the British spirit of freedom. The whole system on which the plantations have been established is such as to help the restriction of freedom still further." He adds that "the British Government and the British planters are solely responsible for depriving the labourers on the tea gardens of their freedom." This indictment cannot be waived aside as the mere raving of some "wild extremist."

There are three legislative measures still on the statute-book which keep the worker in perpetual servitude. One of them empowers an employer to treat an employee, in case of his refusal to serve according to the terms of his agreement, as the early Romans used to treat their slaves captured in war. The labourers are under constant surveillance and are kept beyond the reach of outside influence. The planters have their strong organisations for keeping complete control over the "coolies", while the latter are too weak to organise against them. Their daily movements are so much restricted that they are no more free than live stock on a farm. Mr. Joshi describes the evil effects of this state of segregation on the tea garden "coolies" thus:—"This want of contact with the outside world prevents the labourers from coming under civilising influences. They have to spend their life amongst people of the same status and condition. Managers of the tea-gardens under these circumstances can exercise an almost unlimited power and influence over the labourers and all the evils of the old feudal system are introduced into a new tract of country." Most of these tea garden "coolies" of Assam are recruited from the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, Behar and Orissa and the United Provinces and when once they have gone to Assam on however short an agreement, they go there never to return; though as soon as they arrive, and feel the hardship of their lot their desire is to go home again. For none of them can afford to save any money out of their meagre earnings for the railway fare. "All these circumstances", Mr. Joshi says, "completely reduce the labourer to a state of practical slavery. Unfortunately he has no means of freeing himself from his serfdom. He has no education to be self-reliant. There are very few schools on the tea-gardens. Out of nearly 10,00,000 labourers on the tea-gardens only 5,000 are literate, the percentage of literacy being thus only 5. They have no organisation and cannot have any under the present circumstances. The employers generally regard any improvement in the condition of the labourers as regards education and organisation as being against their interests. The Government and the Legislatures are, to say the least, indifferent." The Assam Government have nominated the manager of a large tea estate as a representative of Labour on the Assam Legislative Council—an incident not without its own grim humour like the self-employment of a wolf as shepherd. Mr. Joshi has suggested some remedies for the elevation of these unfortunate tea garden workers and among these suggestions are the repeal of the scandalous legislation which is still on the statute-book. He suggests that along with the repeal of these laws it will be necessary to regulate and improve the conditions of life and work on the tea gardens. Among other remedies suggested by Mr. Joshi the following is of importance: "Lastly, it is necessary to stop the system of recruitment by individual planters. The work of recruitment should hereafter be undertaken by Government agency in order to enable the emigrant to return without difficulty to his home if he finds the conditions on the gardens unsuitable for him. He should at the time of recruitment be provided with a pass to travel back to his home free. The tea industry as a whole should be asked to contribute towards the expenses of recruitment." Anyhow the present conditions are disgraceful both to England and to India. They ought to be reformed at any cost, and the life of the tea garden "coolie" made at least as tolerable as the life, un-

satisfactory as it is, of workers in factories and workshops in other parts of the country.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

The pose adopted by the Educational Department in regard to the question of the introduction of compulsory primary education in Bombay is, to say the least, the reverse of sane. Though the Primary Education Act has been passed, nothing practically has been done to give effect to its provisions. It is as good as shelved for all practical purposes. How many municipalities in the Presidency have adopted compulsory education and have called upon the Government to contribute their share towards the cost? Information on this point would be very illuminating. Two years have elapsed since the Corporation passed a resolution for the introduction of compulsory education in the two most backward wards of the City, namely F and G wards, and all the interviews, protests, and letters have resulted in nothing. The Corporation has not been given even a provisional sanction in order that the necessary spade work might be done by it. The census of school-going children alone will take two or three months for completion, and in spite of the great anxiety of the Corporation to introduce this small measure, as an experiment, Government have done nothing beyond addressing long letters asking for one sort of explanation or other. We do not know how long this process will go on. The Schools Committee, in order that the necessary permission may be obtained with the least possible delay from Government, has very promptly revised its whole scheme and corrected minor details, which at any rate would not have vitiated the original proposals, and submitted them to the Corporation for transmission to Government. While we admire the zeal of the Director of Public Instruction for economy in expenditure, we wish that the zeal were directed towards another object than the education of the children in Bombay. It is needless to go into the administrative details supplied by the Schools Committee or the moderation with which it has approached the whole subject. The Director objects to the appointment of more inspectors, the School Committee's ratio being one such officer for every 4,000 children. But it must be admitted that better supervision means more economy in expenditure and Government will benefit equally with the Corporation. The Corporation has already decided to dispense with the services of a large number of primary school teachers in the city in order to effect economies in the administration. The Director demands more space for children in schools, and while we admit that he is right in insisting on a generous provision being made for that purpose, it must be remembered that to the finances of the Corporation the burden might be too great, not commensurate with the advantage which might be gained. The public are very much disappointed at this attitude of the Minister in regard to this important question and, as the Schools Committee rightly points out, the wishes and expectations of the public are as keen as they are widespread. It was the desire of the Corporation as well the Committee to introduce compulsory education in these two wards as soon as possible and we hope no further obstacles will be placed in their way and that the whole matter will be treated in a more reasonable manner by the Government.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

We publish to-day the first instalment of a series of personal reminiscences which Mr. B. G. Horniman is writing for the "Bombay Chronicle". We have arranged that Mr. Horniman will in future contribute articles of topical interest to our daily issues as well as his weekly letters in the Sunday "Chronicle" and the personal reminiscences. As Mr. Horniman himself says, the reminiscences are not intended to be a detailed history of his private, professional or political career in India or even in Bombay for the obvious reason that he has not with him in England the material and references which would be necessary for the task. His main object, Mr. Horniman adds, "is only to deal with certain matters which have been publicly discussed in the Press and elsewhere, particularly in the Bombay Legislative Council, and to correct a number of false impressions which have been created regarding my activities, the development of events which led to my assumption of the Editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the consequent playing of a scheme-

what hectic part in the public life of Bombay." But, apart from this, the reminiscences, we have no doubt, will be read with the keenest interest throughout the country because of the light they throw on men and matters of the period they deal with.

Notes of the Day.

Crisis in France.

The evil day which M. Millerand sought to put off has not taken long to overtake him. The Chamber of Deputies has refused to recognise even the existence of the new Ministry he had set up and consequently the message through which he intended to address the Chamber has to go without being read. It is surely presumptuous on the part of a president who ought to have remained above party politics but who chose to identify himself heart and soul with the Poincaré policy of militarism abroad and high-handedness at home to talk of the Constitution being in danger because no self-respecting minister is prepared to accept office at his hands. M. Millerand refused to resign his post though he knew that he had lost completely the confidence of the nation and the legislature. He did not realise that the greater menace to the Constitution arose from his obstinate refusal to resign in the face of the verdict of the nation and from his appointment of a Ministry which did not possess a shred of the confidence of the nation. However, the Chamber has given a coup de grace to the pretensions of M. Millerand, which, one hopes, has now made him wiser, if sadder.

A Dignified Protest.

If M. Millerand were not the violent partisan which he is of the Poincaré school, he would, in his sober moments, realise that it is not he but the Chamber of Deputies that has been the true defender of the Constitution and the liberties of his country. The resolution the Chamber has adopted by an overwhelming majority, reasserts the principles of the Constitution in a form most dignified as well as emphatic and is worthy of reproduction here. It declares that "the Chamber is resolved not to enter into relations with a ministry which by its composition is the negation of the right of Parliament and refuses the unconstitutional debate to which it is invited and has decided to adjourn all discussions until a Government is constituted in conformity with the country's sovereign will and presents itself before it." M. Millerand in order to safeguard the presidential position did not hesitate to lay the axe at the foundation of the Constitution by appointing a Ministry which he knew to be totally unrepresentative of the nation and which, therefore, constituted an insult both to the latter and the legislature. Yet he poses as the defender of the Constitution! It is the Chamber really which has manfully stood by the Constitution and the hard-won liberties of the nation. It is within the power of the President to dissolve the Chamber, but only with the consent of the Senate. But M. Millerand knows that the latter House is hardly less hostile to him than the Chamber. Hence, he sees no way of escape except through his own resignation. When he has done so, the two Houses in a joint Parliament will proceed to elect a president who will not attempt to override the will of the representatives of the nation as M. Millerand has done.

Lord Lytton's Plight.

Lord Lytton will have to thank himself for the plight in which he and his Ministers find themselves, in consequence of his defiance of the will of the Legislative Council. The Council had refused to vote the salaries of the Ministers in whom it placed no confidence, but the Governor, in spite of clear instructions to the contrary in the Government of India Act, preferred to keep on the Ministers in the fantastic hope that after a time the Council would repent of its action and consent to sanction the salaries of the Ministers. The Ministers, also, on their side, chose to confide more in the Governor than in their own colleagues of the Council. But now Lord Lytton and the Ministers find that they had been hanging on to a rope of sand. Legal opinion has rejected the claim of the Governor to bring up the question of ministerial salaries for reconsideration by the Council, as also, the claim of the Ministers to continue in office after the salaries have been vetoed. Lord Lytton must now face the inevitable, like the head of the Central Provinces, and choose between carrying on the administration without a Council and yielding to the will of the legislature.

The Karachi Farce.

The papers in connection with the court-martial held at Karachi, in which one of the members of the Air Force was tried for assault on Mr. R. K. Sidhwa in a railway compartment, must have reached the military authorities at Simla by now and it remains to be seen what action the Commander-in-Chief, who sanctioned the prosecution, proposes to take in the matter. As we pointed out the other day, the proceedings of the court-martial have been a pure farce. Though every one of the witnesses summoned by the prosecution, including the four soldiers, testified to the assault on Mr. Sidhwa, the victim of the assault is left without any redress because the Court decides that the evidence is insufficient to convict the accused. As it was a Court-martial, Mr. Sidhwa himself could neither call witnesses of his own nor cross-examine the prosecution witnesses. The prosecution, for reasons yet to be disclosed but which must remain suspect in the eyes of the public till so disclosed, refrained from calling as a witness the local Commanding Officer who before the trial had admitted to Mr. Sidhwa that the soldier in question was a deserter before another soldier had made a confession before another soldier and himself admitting the assault. The accused in cross-examination admitted, though reluctantly, having made this con-

THE LEE COMMISSION REPORT

POSITION OF FUTURE RECRUITS.

(BY ROLLING STONE.)

The one fact about the Report which the public has grasped is that the proposals if accepted are going to cost the country one crore and a quarter of additional expenditure. But there are various other points in the recommendations that require attention and careful examination and it is my purpose to draw attention to some of these.

In the first place the Commission do not seem to visualise India as advancing on the road to self-government. They take the present state of affairs and confine their attention to that alone but do not look ahead. They recommend that the control and recruitment of the All-India services working in the Reserved field of administration should remain with the Secretary of State. But to go on recruiting on the old basis is surely to create difficulties in our way when the time comes to transfer the field to responsible Ministers. Nowhere is there a suggestion that future entrants in those services should be given clearly to understand that the time may come when their field of work may be transferred to the control of Ministers and that they will have to accept the change. On the contrary in para 74 of their Report they go to the length of saying that members of these Services should have the option: (a) to retain their All-India status, (b) to enter into new contracts with the Local Government concerned, or (c) to retire on proportionate pension, when their field of service comes to be transferred. It is difficult to understand how the Indian members of the Commission agreed to such a gloriously suicidal recommendation. The right to retire on proportionate pension is at present restricted by the Secretary of State himself to men who joined the Services before 1920. But the Commission actually recommend that it should be extended to all future entrants including those who joined after 1920! Not a single reason is advanced in justification of this proposal. Can it be said for a moment that recruits who joined the service after the Government of India Act was passed were not aware of the liability to serve in transferred fields of administration? What shadow of reason of common sense is there in the proposal that such recruits should have the right to remain in an All-India Service when the field of work which they have to do is transferred to the control of the popular legislatures? Did the members of the Commission imagine that the Indian Treasury has the purse of Fortuna? Can it afford to keep these jolly servants (?) of the country in idleness while engaging humble folk to do the work? Suppose for a moment that the advice of the Commission is followed and such an option given by a legal contract to all members of the services; suppose that Parliament in its wisdom decides that the time has come for a further transfer of power to the legislatures; and suppose that a considerable proportion of the members of the services refuse either to be transferred or to retire on proportionate pension and elect to remain as members of an All-India Service; what work is to be found for them? Are they to be maintained in idleness and luxury at the expense of the State? The Commission say they worked at high pressure. Judging by such ill-considered and ill-considered proposals as the one under discussion, the pressure would seem to have been too high!

feesee. Yet, the Court found the evidence to be "insufficient" to convict him! It must be obvious to the Commander-in-Chief, as it is to the public, that there has been a conspiracy to suppress the truth. The assault has been admitted but the identity of the assailant on assailant has not been disclosed. Is such a behaviour calculated to enhance the reputation of the Indian Army and to promote discipline? The Commander-in-Chief would do well to consider if disciplinary action of some sort is not required in the present case in interests of the fair name of the Air Force, if not of justice to Mr. Sidhwa.

Municipal Cement Contract.

The cement contract entered into by the Corporation with four Indian cement companies for a term of ten years, when the price of that commodity was high, has roused a great deal of controversy. It must be admitted that when the contract was made the price was in favour of the Corporation and no one had then the slightest idea that it would go down soon to such a figure as it has reached now. By its contract the Corporation doubtless benefited last year, but the present level of prices for Indian cement is considerably lower, and the Corporation stands to lose heavily in the bargain. Besides, many other cement companies have come into existence since the contract was entered into, and they naturally feel that they too should have a share of the Corporation's patronage. It would only be fair, when the Corporation is patronising Indian companies, that that patronage should be equally distributed among them all. The Corporation will probably consider to-day a proposition for the appointment of a committee to go into the matter. In these circumstances it would be in the fitness of things for the contracting cement companies to approach the Corporation and voluntarily to offer a price which would be in proximity to the current rate. If that is not done and the companies wish to stick to their pound of flesh, we are afraid, there is quite a possibility of their antagonising the Corporation. It would be both right and fair for the four companies to make such an offer to the Corporation as would not only be equitable to them but also to the Corporation. As business concerns they would at once realise the folly of forcing on the public bodies in this country, cement at ridiculously high prices. We would again suggest that if the contracting companies do not wish permanently to lose the sympathy of the Corporation they should, without delay, approach it for a revision of their present contract on a more equitable basis.

FRENCH CRISIS.

PRESIDENT MILLERAND
DECIDES TO RESIGN.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, June 10.
Paris.—It is officially announced that President Millerand has decided to resign.—Reuter.

LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

LONDON, June 11.
Paris.—M. Millerand has addressed letters to the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber announcing his resignation.—Reuter.

A VOTE OF CENSURE.

ADOPTED BY THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, June 10.
Paris.—The French Chamber has adopted the Leftist motion of censure. This means the resignation of M. Millerand.—Reuter.PREMIER AND CABINET MET
PRESIDENTCABINET RESIGNS: PRESIDENT
FOLLOWS SUITLONDON, June 10.
Paris.—A Communique announcing the Cabinet's resignation says that the Premier and the Cabinet called at the Elysee to inform the President of the events in the Chamber and the Senate. The President thanked the Cabinet for the assistance given to him in defence of the Constitution. When the Cabinet tendered its resignation, President Millerand replied that he had made up his own mind to resign the Presidency. He asked the Cabinet to continue its function for the time being.—Reuter.

LEFT GROUPS' RESOLVE.

NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN
UNCONSTITUTIONAL DEBATELONDON, June 10.
Paris.—The following messages are issued in the chronological order of their dispatch:—
The Left Groups have unanimously adopted a resolution which will be submitted to the Chamber, to-day, declaring that "the Chamber resolved not to enter into relations with a Ministry which by its composition is the negation of the rights of Parliament, and refuses the unconstitutional debate to which it is invited, and has decided to adjourn all discussions until a Government is constituted in conformity with the country's sovereign will and presents itself before it."

MILLERAND REFUSES TO DESERT POST

President Millerand's message was read in the Chamber, this afternoon, by Mr. François Marsal and in the Senate by M. Rattier, Keeper of the Seal, in the course of which President Millerand declared that he had faithfully kept the solemn promise he had made before the country. He refused to desert his post and called upon Parliament to respect the Constitution.

"You will respect the Constitution. If you disregard it, henceforth the arbitrary action of the majority could compel the President of the Republic to resign for political reasons. The President of the Republic would only be a plaything in the hands of Parties. You will assist me to avert such a formidable danger. Dangerous councillors are striving, in Party interests, to secure that the new Parliament opens with a revolutionary act. The Chamber will refuse to follow them. Faithful to its traditions the Senate will wish to remain, as it has always been in the gravest conjunctures, the Defender of the Constitution."

DECLARATION OF NEW
MARSAI GOVT.REFRAINS FROM SUBMITTING
PROGRAMME

The new Marsai Government has made a declaration that it was only formed to enable Parliament to pronounce itself constitutionally. Therefore, it submits no programme. It asks Parliament to decide whether the Constitutional laws shall remain intangible above Party politics, or whether it disapproves of the principles laid down by the President's message which is the basis of the Constitution. Government appeals to the conscience and reason of Parliament, proceedings in which should be held on the clear issues as the vote concerns the future of the regime and respect for legality, guarantees Republic institutions and safeguards public liberties.

LEFTIST RESOLUTION CARRIED.

After an animated debate in which Communists stood up and sang "Internationale". The Chamber voted by 329 votes against 216 in favour of the Leftist resolution, called earlier. This means the resignation of President Millerand.

SENATE ADJOURNED

The Senate, by 154 votes against 144, passed a resolution adjourning the debate on the interpellation of M. Cheron, who was thus prevented from presenting the case for the President. The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

"DRAWING THE LEFT FROM
THEIR SHELL."EX-MINISTER REIBEL'S PROVOCATIVE
SPEECH

For a long time, the Left Members, according

DOMINION HOME
RULE.

INDIA'S UNITED DEMAND.

IMMEDIATE GRANT URGED.

BESANT-SASTRI MEMORANDUM TO
INDIA OFFICE,LONDON, June 11.
With a view to presenting a united demand for Dominion Home Rule for India, a memorandum prepared for presentation to the India Office is signed by the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Mr. Rongachariar, Mrs. Besant, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Shammukham Chetty, Munshi Ishwar Saran, Sir Ali Imam and Sir K. G. Gupta. Copies have been posted to Lala Lajpatrai and Lala Harisharan Lal for approval and signature. The memorandum says, the signatories are convinced that the people of India have no real confidence that Britain will, in near future, give effect to her declared intention of establishing Dominion Home Rule in India and the present unrest will rightly continue until such Home Rule will be established. All political parties in India are agreed in demanding Home Rule and differ merely in regard to the ways for attaining it and not with regard to the fundamental principle of India's right to Self-Government.THE CONSTITUTION.
The signatories claim that India should draft her own constitution in the same way as the Dominions and the Irish Free State. The Central Civil Government of India should be carried on by the Viceroy with a Cabinet responsible to the Indian Legislature, the defence of the country remaining in the hands of the Viceroy subject to agreed reservations until the responsible Government of India is ready to take it over. Also Foreign affairs including relations with the Indian Princes, secured by treaties, should be left with the Viceroy.

The Provincial Governments should be autonomous and consist of a Governor with a Cabinet responsible to an elected Legislature with a High Court, which will control the Judiciary. Relations between the Central and the Provincial Governments should be clearly defined and an adequate provision should be made for effective protection of minorities.

ROYAL COMMISSION.
The signatories believe that the safety of connection between Britain and India depends on the establishment of Dominion Home Rule in India as quickly as possible, and therefore, it is desirable that a Commission should be sent to India in the Autumn with wide terms of reference. They urge this course in order that the sad story of Britain and the American Colonies of the eighteenth century and Britain and Ireland of the nineteenth may not be repeated and the Constitutional Party destroyed, as in the latter case, and the people driven to despair. They trust that a peaceable solution will be found and Britain and India will be united in an indissoluble friendship.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

ADDRESS FOR SELECTION OF
CANDIDATE,LONDON, June 11.
Cleveland.—The Ohio Republican National Convention for the selection of a candidate for the Presidency in the November election was opened by Chairman Theodore Burton of the House of Representatives. He delivered the "Keynote" address eulogising President Coolidge in the warmest terms and regretted that the Congress had not heeded President Coolidge's wishes as regards the Immigration Legislation. There is every indication that President Coolidge will be adopted virtually by acclamation.—Reuter.

CIVIL WAR IN ALBANIA.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF GOVT,
FORCES,LONDON, June 11.
The Albanian Legion here states that the National Army has captured Elbasan and occupied Tirana without fighting. An Ex-Premier who was defending the capital has escaped. All members of the Government with their partisans have left for Italy. The whole country is in the hands of the Nationalists and the revolution has practically ended.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CABINET.

CONSTITUTED BY VISCOUNT KATO.

LONDON, June 11.
Tokio.—Viscount Kato, leader of the Ken-seikai Party has constituted a Cabinet.—Reuter.

A concerted plan, maintained a frigid silence, and were determined to treat Government as non-existent. None but the Communists uttered a word until the ex-Minister Reibel, in the course of a 30 minutes' speech, deliberately chose provocative phrases with the object of drawing the Left from their shell. The atmosphere then became more electric. Communists greeted the references to President Millerand with shouts of "Benepide" and sang the "Internationale". Thereafter a message was communicated that the Senate had adjourned pending discussion in the Chamber. The Left members were unable to control the enthusiasm and rose 'en bloc' and cheered for several minutes shouting "Vive le Senate". Subsequently the Left members relapsed into silence and listened indifferently, not participating in the debate. Again there was an outbreak of thundering cheers when the result of the division was announced.

The Chamber is adjourned to to-morrow to hear the "communication from Government" namely the President's resignation.—Reuter.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

SOME PERSONAL
REMINISCENCES.

MY POLITICAL FAITH.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA'S
INVITATION.

(BY. B. G. HORNIMAN).

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We publish below the first instalment of his Indian Reminiscences which Mr. Horniman is writing for "The Chronicle." In this instalment Mr. Horniman repudiates the suggestion that his acceptance of the Editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle" marked a sudden change in his views regarding Indian Home Rule. While admitting that when he first came to India he was very strongly Imperialistic in his views he says: "I think I was always a Tory more by convention than by conviction, but even as a conventional Tory, I believed that the British Empire stood for the principles of freedom and justice and human equality which I found were glaringly defied and outraged in every aspect of government and administration in India. It is not surprising, therefore, if I gradually shed my Toryism." Perhaps, the most interesting portion of the first instalment of the Reminiscences is the narration of the circumstances which led to Mr. Horniman's appointment as Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and which, as he points out, indicate that the hand of fate is playing a part in one's life and fortunes.

These records are not intended to be a detailed history of my private, professional or political career in India, or even in Bombay. I have not with me here in England the material and references which would be necessary for such a task. My object is only to deal with certain matters which have been publicly discussed in the Press and elsewhere, particularly in the Bombay Legislative Council, and to correct a number of false impressions which have been created regarding my activities, the development of events which led to my assumption of the Editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the consequent playing of a somewhat hectic part in the public life of Bombay and the whole country. I shall take at random the different phases of such a record, as they occur to me, from time to time, as matters of importance which are deserving of a record from the pen of the only person living who is competent to offer an accurate account of them. I have no wish to follow the modern fashion of writing reminiscences, containing a record of things which may be hurtful to the living and the memory of the dead. And, in so far as I may have to write about personal matters, it will be only to the extent to which I am obliged to do so by what has been publicly said or written about me, which entitles me to place on record my own history of those matters, in order to refute falsehoods or remove wrong impressions.

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On some future occasion I may write a more detailed history of the political events of the period during which I was in India from 1906 to 1919, but I intend in these recollections to deal only with certain phases of the period dating from, and connected with, my association with Bombay.

I have read recently, in a journal published in Calcutta, which represents European business interest—and of the friendly nature of whose comments, I make no complaint,—certain statements about myself, which would suggest that my acceptance of the Editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle", marked a sudden change in my views regarding Indian Home Rule. It would almost seem that the inference desired to be drawn is that I adopted the politics of the Indian National Congress because such a course gave me the opportunity of shining in a position of prominence at a good salary. As a matter of fact, I have never had any other view, since I first landed in India eighteen years ago than that India is entitled to complete self-government, as well as to her own advantage, as well as it would be to her own advantage, as well as greatly to the advantage of Great Britain, that she should have self-government in an association with the Commonwealth of Nations known as the British Empire, but that it was entirely for Indians to decide whether their country should be so associated with the British Commonwealth or whether they should take the risk of the enjoyment of a completely independent existence.

* * * * *
It is true that when I first came to India I was very strongly Imperialistic in my views. I was brought up in a strong atmosphere of Tory Imperialism and in my early journalistic days was nurtured in the school of Imperialism of which Cecil Rhodes was the master and Alfred Harmsworth (afterwards Lord Northcliffe), the enthusiastic and noisy advocate. But I only believed in British Imperialism, because I thought that it stood as a symbol of freedom in the world, and I always had my misgivings about India as the only great unit of the Empire which did not enjoy the freedom that I have never doubted in the essential basis of national happiness and progress. And it was on this account that I readily accepted the first opportunity that came in my way of coming to India and studying at first hand the problem that this paradox

presented. I had not been a week in the country before I had fully decided that the salvation of India and future existence of the British Commonwealth were both dependent on the capacity of British statesmanship to realise, that India must not be denied the freedom which had been willingly accorded to the other great Dominions. I think I was always a Tory more by convention than by conviction, but even as a conventional Tory, I believed that the British Empire stood for principles of freedom and justice and human equality, which I found were glaringly defied and outraged in every aspect of Government and administration in India. It is not surprising, therefore, if I gradually shed my Toryism. Reference has been made in the journal to which I have referred, to the fact that I led the "Tory Opposition" in the Calcutta Parliament. The Calcutta Parliament was no more than a political playground, in which the members sought relaxation from the day's work and practised speech making. But even so, the Opposition was not at any time a Tory Opposition. It was an opposition composed of Tories, Irish Home Rulers and Indian Nationalists of varying shades of moderation and extremism. When I accepted the leadership I did so on the understanding that I reserved freedom of action in regard to all Indian questions, because I knew that my views on Indian questions were at the opposite pole to those of my fellow-countrymen in the Parliament. And when I subsequently became "Prime Minister" of a Coalition Government, my Cabinet included more than one Indian Nationalist, and at least one Irish Home Ruler, who ought to know better, therefore, than to suggest now, that my views on Indian questions underwent any sudden change when I came to Bombay as Editor of an Indian Nationalist journal.

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The same writer has suggested that I had something to do with the political change of views which the "Statesman" underwent in 1907. That is quite inaccurate. I was strongly opposed to the attitude of that journal, when it surprised everybody by supporting the Government at the time of the Bengal Deportations, and from that time onwards I never wrote a single article for the "Statesman" on Indian political questions. As far as my own sympathies were concerned they were sufficiently well known to all the Indian leaders in Bengal, and had been demonstrated very clearly in my work as Special Correspondent of the "Statesman" during the disturbances in Eastern Bengal, which I was sent to investigate on two occasions. After the change of attitude on the part of the "Statesman", my activities on that journal were confined to the direction and organisation of its news services, the writing of dramatic and musical criticisms and, occasionally, leading articles of a non-political character.* * * * *
It is not generally known, I suppose, that I was first approached in connection with the Editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle" as long ago as 1908. In that year, Mr. Gokhale, who was in Calcutta for the session of the Imperial Council, came to see me and asked if I would be willing to accept the Editorship of a new Indian journal in Bombay. He explained to me that the newspaper was being founded by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and others to counteract the influence of the "Times of India", which had disgusted all Indians by the part it had played in the "Caucus" plot against Sir Pherozeshah in the Corporation. He had been commissioned when in England to offer the editorial control of the paper to Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, but the latter, who had just returned to England after a bad breakdown in health, had been advised by his doctors that he ought not to return to India and he had suggested to Mr. Gokhale that he should try to get me as Editor of the new paper. At the time I had only completed two years of a five years' agreement with the "Statesman", but I told Mr.

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY.

CONDITIONAL
RATIFICATION.RELIANCE ON HONOUR OF
BRITISH GOVT.LONDON, June 11.
Baghdad.—The Iraq Constituent Assembly ratified the Anglo-Iraq Treaty to-night by 36 votes against 23. 3 did not vote. About 20 members were absent. The members who voted in favour of the Treaty signed a petition to the President of the Assembly stating that they considered many clauses of the Treaty and subsidiary agreements so severe that Iraq could not undertake the responsibilities entailed, but they relied on the honour of the British Government and were confident it would not oppress the Iraq people. "This action has caused the Iraq deputies to accept the explanations given to the Assembly by the High Commissioner on behalf of the British Government to the effect that after the acceptance of the Treaty the financial agreement will be modified as soon as possible in a generous spirit for which the British people are famed." "Therefore," continues the petition, "the Assembly requests His Majesty King Faisal to ratify the treaty-protocol and agreements provided His Majesty shall after the ratification at once begin negotiations with the British Government to gain the modifications proposed by the Committee of the Assembly and this Treaty and agreements shall be invalid if Great Britain does not protect Iraq's rights in entirety in the vilayet of Mosul."—Reuter.

"S. S. CHALISTER."

LONDON, June 10.
Fort Said.—The fire on the steamer "Chalister" has been extinguished. The steamer has commenced discharging. It is expected that all cargo in holds Nos. 3 and 4 on the shelter deck must be discharged for reconditioning. The cargo is approximately 3,000 tons comprising gunnies, skins, rubber, seeds and cotton.—Reuter.

Gokhale that, if the proprietors of the "Statesman" would agree to release me, I would be willing to come to Bombay. The matter went no further then, as Mr. Gokhale went back to report to Bombay, and afterwards, whenever he came to Calcutta, used to complain somewhat pathetically that Sir Pherozeshah and his friends were sitting on the capital that had been collected and refusing to go on with the scheme. Sir Pherozeshah, however, was hiding his time. He had no intention of letting the enterprise drop, but it was not until 1911, at the Delhi Durbar, that, after a long period of delay, he engaged on the recommendation, I believe, of Mr. Pat Lovett, a gentleman, who was at the Durbar, as Business Manager of the paper and commissioned him to go to England to purchase machinery and plant. Of course I knew nothing about this at the time, but in the middle of 1912, when I was recuperating from a serious illness at Paris, I received a letter from this gentleman, telling me that my name had been suggested as Editor and asking me whether I would be able to accept if the matter went further. I believe that, in the meanwhile, the post had been offered to Mr. Pat Lovett, but, as the latter had just taken up an attractive appointment on the staff of "Capital", he was not available. I forget what reply I made, but I know that I did not take the matter very seriously. In the first place, because I had just commenced eight or ten months previously another four years' engagement with the "Statesman", having completed my first five years in April, 1911, and been home on a six months' holiday, preparatory to returning for the Delhi Durbar.

* * * * *
I heard nothing more for some months. But the sequel is somewhat remarkable in the way of coincidences which seem to indicate that the hand of fate is playing a part in one's life and fortunes. I returned to my work at the "Statesman" office after my illness in September, 1912. Almost immediately, as a result of a difference of opinion with the proprietors of the paper, (I make a present of this to Sir Maurice Hayward), my resignation followed. The proprietors at first refused to accept it, contending that I was bound to remain and complete the four years of my agreement. But when I made it clear that nothing would induce me to remain and that I should defy a High Court injunction if they obtained one, no matter what the consequences, we came to a mutual agreement that I should remain for three months to give them time to get someone else from England to fill my place. That carried me on to December 31st, 1912. I remember as I walked slowly home on the evening that this decision was arrived at, wondering whether I had done a wise or foolish thing; and what was more important, wondering what the future held in store for me when the three months came to an end. On reaching my bungalow I found a letter awaiting me. It was in a large envelope with a large gold monogram and addressed in a large handwriting, which I saw for the first time. I was late for dinner and my curiosity was so little assuaged, that thinking it was an invitation to some function, I put on one side to open after dinner, as my friends with whom I shared the flat were impatiently waiting. After dinner I forgot all about it, and it was not until I was going to bed that I again saw and opened it. It was a four-sheet letter from Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, definitely inviting me to accept the Editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle", and stating at some length the terms and conditions which the Directors had laid down for the appointment. It certainly seemed that the hand of Fate had been very definitely directing my operations that day!

(To be continued.)

BENGAL MINISTERS.

CANNOT REMAIN IN
OFFICE.

LAW OFFICER'S OPINION.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, June 10.

The "Forward" understands that the Solicitor-General of England, who had been approached by the Government of Bengal for his opinion on the question whether under the Government of India Act Ministers may continue in office after their salaries had been refused by the Council as also on the question whether the salaries may be brought up for reconsideration by the Council, has answered both these questions in the negative.

MR. DESAI SENTENCED.

FOR REFUSING TO PAY POLL-TAX.

NAIROBI, June 11.
Mr. Desai, Chairman of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress, has been sentenced for refusing to pay the poll-tax.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

RULES FOR BETTER SYSTEM OF
TARIFFS.

COPY RIGHTS

LONDON, June 10, 7.30 p.m.
Mr. Sanjiva Rao, textile expert, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, advocated the employment of a better system of tariffs in India in the course of a paper at the Empire Textile Conference sitting at Mombasa. He thought the Lancashire mill-owners' apprehension at such a suggestion was baseless because the economic development of any part of the world must always be a matter of time and this especially applied to India. He believed indeed the improvements effected in India would be in substance favourable to the Lancashire mill-owners.LAUSANNE TREATY AND
CANADA.

PREMIER KING ON GOVT. ATTITUDE

LONDON, June 10.
Ottawa.—In the Commons, in a statement on the Government's attitude towards the Lausanne Treaty Premier King contended that the British Government's procedure in asking Canada to ratify the Treaty imposing obligations upon her when Canada was not invited to participate in the negotiations and not directly represented among the Signatories, was a serious departure from the position of equality of status adopted at Versailles and elsewhere. "It cannot be, however, that the ending of the war with Turkey by His Majesty the Peace Treaty was binding on the whole Empire just as the declaration of war with Turkey was binding. It concluded by saying that he believed that an Imperial Parliament was impossible and an Imperial Council disruptive. He was of opinion that any steps to make clearer their full rights of self-government would conduce to the security and permanency of their Allied nationhood within the Empire. The Premier said that legally and technically, Canada would be bound by the ratification of the Treaty, but her moral obligations under it would be vastly different from those imposed by the Treaty of Versailles in view of the different manner in which the negotiations were carried on. Mr. Meighen, Leader of the Opposition sharply criticised the Government for tacitly acquiescing in the course of the British Government.—Reuter.

BRITISH DELEGATION MOSUL.

DEPARTS FOR LONDON.

LONDON, June 11.
Constantinople.—The British Delegation on the Mosul question has departed for London.—Reuter.PORT OF CALCUTTA
DEBENTURES.£ 1,000,000 TO BE ISSUED NEXT
WEEK.

LONDON, June 11.

It is reported that the Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta in the next week will issue a million sterling five per cent debentures redeemable in 1934/64.—Reuter.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

LONDON, June 11.
At the Royal Asiatic Society the Campbell Memorial Gold Medal of the Bombay Branch has been awarded to Sir George Grierson in recognition of his "Linguistic survey of India."—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

1924

PRINTING CONTRACT.

CORPORATION AND
"TIMES" PRESS.PLEA FOR FOREGOING,
EXTRA DISCOUNT.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday. Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, presiding, when consideration was given to a proposal for the purchase of 1,500 tons of Trinidad Asphalt and 750 tons of fluxing oil from the Berber Asphalt Company of Philadelphia. The Committee approved of the suggestion.

REDUCTION OF HALALKHORE TAX
ON DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that the Development Directorate objected to the halalkhore tax being levied on their chawls, for the following reasons:—

- (1) It is exceptionally high as compared with the tax at 3 per cent. of the rateable value charged to owners of private chawls;
- (2) The City of Bombay Improvement Trust pays halalkhore tax at 3 per cent. of the rateable value, which was the rate adopted in calculating the economic rent fixed for the directorate chawls by Government; (3) These chawls have been built for housing the poorer industrial classes, the rent per room being much below the economic rent, the loss resulting therefrom being met from the Government share of the duty on raw cotton levied under Section 195-A of the Municipal Act; and (4) the case of the Directorate chawls is quite different from that of other Government buildings and therefore requires to be dealt with specially, in respect of the levy of halalkhore tax.

The Deputy Directorate accordingly suggested that the halalkhore tax leviable on the Directorate chawls be levied at the rate of 3 per cent. on rateable value as charged to private owners under Section 140 (b) of the Act.

The tax now levied amounted to Rs. 1,255.4 per year on such chawls and the Commissioner proposed that a tax of 71 per cent. on the rateable value of each chawl should now be levied, which would amount to about Rs. 625.7.

Mr. Tairsee asked whether the whole thing was regulated by the Act.

The Commissioner said it was so.

The proposal was agreed to.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:

"I have the honour to refer to para. 1 of the contract for printing with the 'Times of India Press' for the period ending 29th February 1924, in which it is stipulated that the contractors will be prepared, as soon as they are able to use paper bought at prices which show a reduction on current rates, to allow an extra discount equal to a full reduction in the cost of materials."

The 'Times Press' was accordingly requested to state (1) the stock of material held by them at the beginning of the contract, (2) the dates of subsequent purchases from time to time and the rates thereof and (3) the amount of extra discount payable to the Municipality in consequence thereof. The Press in its letter, dated 16th January 1924, has explained the condition of the world's paper market from year to year during the currency of the contract, and in conclusion argues that although prices to-day are below those of 1919, the enormous rise in the cost of paper in the years 1920, 1921, and 1922, quite apart from the permanent rise in labour costs, brought about large losses for which they have received no compensation and that in the circumstances the reduction which was anticipated at the time the contract was made, has not been possible. In reply to this contention, I wrote to the Press pointing out that the contract did not provide for any increase in the cost of paper or of labour but stipulated for a reduction on the price of paper falling and that the extra discount was thus legally claimable.

The Press has admitted that from a strictly legal point of view the Municipality is justified in asking for the allowance. They, however, urge that the contract was carried through at a heavy loss to themselves and this they were quite content to meet and they hope that the Municipality will in consideration of all the points raised by them look at the matter from the point of view of equity rather than right and will agree not to press the claim.

I have had the statements made by the Press regarding the high prices of paper in the years 1920, 1921 and the increased cost of labour verified by the Tax Audit Officer who inspected their invoices and wages books and I feel no doubt that the Press has suffered a loss on their printing contract with us. There can also be no doubt that in agreeing to the stipulation in the contract regarding the extra discount due to reduction in the cost of material, the Press believed that the prices ruling at the time of entering into the contract were at their highest and would very probably fall subsequently and had no intention of making more than their legitimate profit. The Municipality too in making the stipulation must have intended equity to be the basis of the stipulation. The 'Times Press' not only carried out the contract very satisfactorily but has always laid itself out to meet the unusual demands of the Municipality and its response to such demands has been very often greatly appreciated by the Heads of Departments concerned. In these circumstances, I have the honour to recommend to the Standing Committee that the claim for extra discount be foregone."

The Chairman said they were very exacting in the case of other contracts.

The Commissioner said when at the end of 1923 the price of paper began to rise, and the thought there was good reason for foregoing their claim for rebate.

The Chairman asked what was the approx-

imate amount they would have to forego.
MEANT TO BE EQUITABLE NOT
LEGAL.

The Commissioner said the labour prices had gone up by 80 per cent.

Mr. Tairsee asked what labour had got to do with the prices of paper.

The Commissioner said the contract was entered into on the understanding that "The Times" press should be perfectly straightforward with the Corporation and give them any advantage which they might get by the fall in price. No specific clause was put in the contract. Immediately after the contract was entered into, The "Times" and other presses in Bombay increased the wages of their printing staff by about 50 per cent. The price of paper actually did increase until 1922, and the contention of The "Times" was that the contract was intended to be equitable the Corporation should not demand the rebate.

The Chairman said if the contract was not profitable it was open for that press to reject it.

Mr. Tairsee said the clause about the price of the paper had got nothing to do with the price of labour. It was represented to the Committee that labour had gone up and they should, therefore, forego the rebate, but he submitted they had got nothing to do with labour prices.

The Commissioner said the "Times" press had fulfilled the contract, but they were not benefited by the fall in price owing to labour prices going up, one and a half times. The Corporation had a legal claim to the rebate, and it was for the Committee to consider whether they should forego it.

Mr. H. A. Lalji wanted to know the actual amount they were asked to forego.

The Chairman read out the actual resolution passed by the Standing Committee about the contract, which stated that the Commissioner was to inform the Committee every six months about the prices of printing materials.

The Commissioner said in 1919 paper was at 7 as. 6 pies per pound; in 1920 it was 15 as. to 17 annas; in 1921 it was 8 as. 6 pies in 1922-23 it was 5 as. per pound.

The Chairman wanted to know how much they would lose by foregoing their claim.

Mr. Tairsee said they had got nothing to do with the price of labour at all. Secondly the Commissioner had never reported to them every six months about the prices of printing materials; he had reported to them now only after five years.

The Commissioner was understood to complain about the inadequacy of staff and his being overworked.

Mr. Tairsee said their work must be done at all costs. They did not know what the Committee were asked to do now.

The Chairman said they had better postpone consideration of the question.

Mr. C. W. Arbutnot wanted to know how much they were going to lose.

The Commissioner said prices of labour had gone up considerably and the Press was losing money.

SHIRKING PAYMENT.

The Chairman said there was no compulsion for the press to accept the contract. The complaint about labour was put forward now in order to avoid paying a rebate. He thought it was all absurd.

Mr. Hussainbhai Rahimtoola said they had refused to give such treatment to many contractors before and he did not want to give any preferential treatment now to "The Times" press.

Mr. Tairsee said when a contract was entered into, it should be observed, and he asked whether it was now suggested that because it had not operated in favour of "The Times" they should forego their claim. He then moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved an amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed.

Mr. Tairsee's proposition was accepted by a majority.

VALUATION OF PROPERTIES.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy moved: that the Commissioner be asked to report on the following:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee whether it is desirable to appoint a special expert officer for a short time to verify the rateable values of all properties in the City and to correctly determine them in cases where they may be wrong, and if so, to state (1) what would be the cost of engaging such an officer and of the establishment required for him, (2) for how many months he would be required to be engaged, and (3) whether there is any competent officer in the service of the Municipality who could be appointed to that post."

"That with a view to enabling the work of assessing properties in the City and of collecting property taxes being done more efficiently and promptly, the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee whether it is desirable to divide the Assessment and Collection Department into two separate branches under the Assessor and Collector viz. Assessment Branch and Collection Branch, and if so, to submit proposals for the same."

BHIWANI MILL FIRE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHIWANI, June 11.

The Bhiwani Mill Fire Case in which some prominent Bombay financiers are involved was to have come up before the local Magistrate on Tuesday. It appears, however, that as investigations for the prosecution are not yet completed, the case is not likely to come up for hearing before the 21st instant. It is understood that the case will not go on continuously as there are more than one hundred important prosecution witnesses. It will probably last for over four months. In the meanwhile, there is a move to have the case transferred to Bombay.

In the Inter-Varsity Lawn Tennis match Oxford defeated Cambridge by 11 match to 2.

New York.—In her old family carriage drawn by beribboned horses, Eleanor Green rode to the Culinary Church to marry Prince Viggo before a large and fashionable congregation. The couple will settle down in Denmark.—Reuter.

ALLIANCE BANK OF
SIMLA.INVESTIGATION COM-
MITTEES' REPORT.STRICTURES ON BANK'S
TRANSACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The report of the Investigation Committee appointed by the creditors of the Alliance Bank of Simla in liquidation has been published. The report makes several criticisms and passes strictures on the Bank's transactions.

COMMUNAL TROUBLES IN
SINDH.HINDU-MUSLIM DISPUTE OVER A
PLOT OF LAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 11.

Another Hindu Muslim dispute is reported from Laki in Karachi District over a certain plot of land. The Hindus claim it as their place of worship and the Mahomedans assert it is the remains of their mosque. Some Mahomedans actually started construction of a mosque and the Hindus objected and a quarrel between Hindus and Mahomedans is said to have ensued. Both parties sent telegrams to the Commissioner who deputed a police official to make enquiry and maintain peace. Proceedings under section 107 have also been instituted against the leading Hindus and Mussalmans. The Hindus are having recourse to law court.

TAXATION COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTION TO SUSPEND ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

Mr. T. C. Goswami has given notice of the following resolution, which he intends to move in the September Session of the Legislative Assembly: "Whereas it is more urgent to institute a general enquiry into the economic conditions of the various classes of the population in India, both to provide against progressive deterioration in their physique and standard of life and to ascertain whether they can bear the burden of taxation as at present imposed, this Assembly recommends the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to suspend the Taxation Enquiry Committee which is constituted both in personnel and terms of reference, and to appoint a committee in its place for a close enquiry into the general conditions of economic life and labour in reference to the resources of the country and to form an estimate of the national income."

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"A SECOND MUTINY."**"REBELLION" IN THE PUNJAB.****"DANGEROUS MOB" IN LAHORE.****EVIDENCE IN O'DWYER CASE.**

The hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury in the King's Bench Division in midweek at Sir Michael O'Dwyer's libel action against Sir Sankaran Nair, formerly a member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India and a member of the Council of India.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant, in his book "Gandhi and anarchy," charged him with methods of terrorism while Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in connection with recruiting in the Punjab at the time of the Amritsar riots.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Smith, civil surgeon in charge of the Amritsar district during the period of the disturbances, stated that he had been in the Punjab for a period of twenty-four years. He did not think the villagers took any great interest in politics, desiring rather to be left alone.

In cross-examination by Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., he said he thought the agitation was deeper than the objections to the Rowlatt Act, but that was used as a convenient text for the popular agitation.

Sir Walter referred to the report of the Hunter Commission and the evidence given by witness, and Colonel Smith remarked that the report was incorrect.

Sir Walter—Was not this sent to you to correct? It was sent to me to correct, but with instruction not to alter it (loud laughter)—and as I could not correct without alteration I returned it uncorrected.

Sir Walter—The instructions seem almost to be Irish?—Well, they were unintelligible to me.

Witness said that the persons he saw committing outrages on the school were coolies. Amritsar contained a larger proportion of this class than most cities.

Mr. Charles, K.C., for the plaintiff, observed that no respectable Indian would take part in these proceedings.

Witness—Things are conducted differently in the Punjab. If the so-called respectable man there wants somebody else murdered he does not do it himself. (Laughter.) He pays down a little hard cash to a few of these gentlemen who will earn their money.

Sir Walter Schwabe—You are not suggesting that anyone paid hard cash to the people you saw?—I do not understand their operating without it. (Laughter.)

But they might operate on the chance of what they were going to get out of the operation. They looted a bank, you know?—They could not get anything by burning a school.

A THREATENING CROWD.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Johnson, formerly in the Sussex Regiment, spoke as to the steps he took at Lahore on April 10, 1919, in order to restore order. He was called upon to supply a detachment of military to assist the civil police in restoring order. The demeanour of the people was sullen and threatening, and it would have been "bait" to have left a small detachment of armed police in the city. It would have been looking for trouble.

Colonel Johnson said he went out with a detachment of his regiment and Lancers. There was a large crowd armed with sticks and cudgels, and they surrounded the force. He asked the officer in charge of the civil forces to call for the headmen, and then informed them that he would carry out his duties, but would give the crowd twenty minutes to disperse, after which, if necessary, he would give orders to fire.

They did not disperse, and he then gave the Lancers orders to proceed very slowly, using the butts of their lances. Stones were thrown, and he himself was nearly knocked out of the saddle by a brickbat. Eventually the conduct of the crowd became so threatening that, after consulting with the civil officers present, with whom he was working in conjunction, the order was given to fire.

He ordered that the police should fire, because they were using buckshot, and the troops were armed with rifles, and he was desirous that bloodshed should be limited as far as possible. The police fired eight or ten shots, and then he saw that the crowd had had enough, and the police ceased fire. In his opinion such fire was absolutely necessary, and was the minimum of military effort possible at the time. There were two persons killed and eight or ten wounded.

SITTING ON A VOLCANO.

From April 15, said witness, he was in command in Lahore under martial law. It was his considered opinion that when the Government allowed martial law to be enacted they saved the Punjab, and possibly a large part of India, from the horrors of a second mutiny.

If they had had martial law enforced earlier, said witness, they would never have heard of the trouble in the Square at Amritsar. If strong steps had not been taken when they were, he had no hesitation in saying that they would have had scenes in Lahore, having regard to its larger population, compared with which the events taking place at Amritsar would have been insignificant.

"We were sitting on a volcano in Lahore, where there were six thousand students and two thousand members of the legal profession—(laughter)—the intelligentsia of the Punjab, which created an atmosphere, to me as military commander, of great dili-

culty, and, as I thought, of political danger," said witness.

Sir Hugh Fraser—How was whipping administered when you were there?

Witness—It was administered with a cane in the usual spot.

Asked his opinion as to the policy of whipping, Colonel Johnson said: "When the plaintiff told me that there was a desire on the part of the Government to do away with whipping, I said: 'Well, if you do away with it in Lahore I shall want another British regiment, on account of its moral effect.'"

Witness said that after he was in command under martial law he was responsible, and there were occasions when he refused requests of Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

"I well remember one occasion," said the Colonel. "Sir Michael informed me that he was going into the city next morning. I advised him not to; but he was insistent. I persuaded him not to; he was still insistent, and I then told him I could not allow it, and I think he was the most surprised man in Asia." (Laughter.) He asked me what I would do if he insisted on going, and I replied: 'I am afraid you would have to go into the guard-room like anybody else.' (Renewed laughter.)

THREATS BY POSTCARD.

Referring to the "so-called" raids upon the college libraries, he explained the reason for this and said he received on an average about ten postcards a day, showing the painful methods by which he himself was to be "put away." (Laughter.)

Sir Walter Schwabe—Have you got some of them?

Witness—No, they are not the sort of things you would keep as family heirlooms, but I am on my oath, and I say I received them at the rate of about ten a day.

You were a sort of King of Lahore?—I would not put it as high as that.

It was a one-man Government, and that was you?—You may say it was like being a Mogul Emperor. (Laughter.)

Is it your view that a one-man autocracy is the best way of ruling India?—It is not my view. It is the view conveyed to me by dozens of Indians in Lahore—representatives of silk sellers, corn merchants, and all sorts of traders.

Witness was cross-examined as to the methods of whipping or flogging, and he reminded counsel "I am not the inventor of flogging. It is a well-known form of punishment." (Laughter.)

Sir Walter showed witness a picture torn from a book depicting a man tied to a triangle. He said that it that were intended to refer to Lahore it was a "fake." He had never seen any flogging at Lahore.

Sir Walter asked if he meant to say that he had never made himself acquainted with the manner in which the punishments which he ordered were carried out.

Witness—A Judge does not necessarily go to see a man hanged. (Laughter.)

FAIR TO THE PEOPLE.

In reply to further questions, witness said he issued a proclamation that persons selling adulterated milk should be flogged. That was one of the reasons why, when he went through the streets, the people called out: "Three cheers for you, sir."

Colonel Johnson said that he made a similar proclamation fixing the standard price of cloth because the dealers would not sell regularly, and a great hardship was being inflicted upon the people. The price had gone higher than was necessary. The price of grain had risen to four times the ordinary figure, and it was inflicting serious hardship on the people. He gave the dealers three days in which to reduce their prices, and only suggested that they should be fair to the people.

His Lordship—It is a pity he was not here during the war to regulate prices. (Laughter.)

Colonel Johnson said that he only issued these orders after consultation with leading Indians and officers.

Witness agreed that one person might have been flogged for travelling third class against regulations, and said it was done to prevent others from doing likewise, and they did not.

Sir Walter Schwabe—A British Admiral was hanged for that purpose. (Laughter.)

His Lordship—That is only hearsay evidence, you know, Sir Walter. (Laughter.)

Mr. Charles asked that witness might be allowed to finish his answers without being interrupted by Sir Walter.

His Lordship—You must remember, Sir Walter, that these witnesses, although giving evidence here, are to some extent themselves on trial.

Witness said that he did not submit his orders as a general rule to Sir Michael O'Dwyer for approval, but at the "row" at night their purport might have been discussed. He would have submitted them to him out of courtesy to his great knowledge of the Punjab, but, if determined to issue one upon his judgment of the situation, he would, with the greatest respect to Sir Michael, have done so.

SAVED LAHORE FROM BLOODSHED.

Continuing his evidence for the plaintiff's case, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Johnson said, in cross-examination, that he had two objectives in his administration of law. His first and primary objective was to maintain the British Raj at all costs, even if the streets of Lahore ran red with blood. "But my second," said Colonel Johnson, "was,

please God, to effect my purpose without shedding one drop of blood."

Witness caused a smile when, in recalling that he commanded all motor-cars, he said that he even took that belonging to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Alluding to dinners given in his honour before he left India, Colonel Johnson said that at one of them an eloquent speech was delivered by Mahomed Shafi, then a leader of the Indian Bar and now a member of the Indian Government. The peroration, declared witness, was wonderful. "Mahomed Shafi," he added, "said 'there are generations unborn who will learn at their mother's knee to bless the name of our honoured guest who saved Lahore from bloodshed.'"

MARTIAL LAW IN FORCE.

Mr. Thomas Peter Ellis, for twenty-five years a member of the Indian Civil Service, who retired in 1921, said he was Legal Adviser to the Punjab Government at the time the disturbances occurred. In the advice which he gave he felt it was safer to follow as far as possible the rules applying to the administration of martial law in countries like Great Britain. He took that view because the proclamation of martial law arose out of the necessities of the case rather than out of the King's prerogative.

Colonel W. F. J. North, now retired and living in this country, said he was in command of the fort at Lahore at the time of the disturbances. He and others had noticed a great change in the demeanour of the people, and particularly the younger and older men, who had discarded their usual head-dresses in favour of the Turkish fez, on which they wore black.

This was a strong outward sign of a change of allegiance from the British to the Turkish Government. On the first day of the trouble he took his interpreter to a point near the crowd and was told that one of the men was shouting "Kill the white pigs." He and his force were isolated for five or six days, the only means of communication with the outside world being by heliograph.

The hearing was adjourned.

SMILING FACES EVERYWHERE.

Giving evidence for the plaintiff, Mr. Arthur James Warburton Kitchen, a retired Indian Civil servant, said that when war broke out he acted as Deputy Commissioner for Lyallpur. The witness said that there was no coercion with regard to recruiting in his district.

Mr. Charles, K.C. (for the plaintiff)—Did you receive instructions as to the use of coercion?—We had no orders at all to exercise coercion, and all orders came to me.

What about the purchase of recruits?—Undoubtedly that did go on. I did my best to stop it. It was done very largely by people who wanted honour and glory, and wished to pose as assisting the Government when they could not assist the Government by actual service. There was a certain amount of actual trading. There were men who were profiteering on recruits, and I did my best to stop it in every way, and issued orders forbidding it in the strongest terms; and declared that anybody found doing it would be punished. The police were not allowed to take part in recruiting.

CITY HELD BY THE MOB.

In 1919, said the witness, he was appointed Commissioner of Lahore District, which included Amritsar. He was sent to Amritsar after news had come through about the murder of bank managers and the burning of banks and other buildings. When he arrived he found the city in possession of the mob. The troops available amounted to 20 men, half of whom were unarmed, and of those about twenty or thirty were British troops, and they were old men. All the troops in India then were old men who were unfit for active service. The majority of them would be about fifty, but he had known them to be as much as seventy, men who had concealed their age to serve.

The witness gave instructions to the military to recover control of the city. When he returned on April 12 he found that General Dyer had arrived with about a thousand troops. The witness then told the General that he wished him to protect the police while they were arresting the ringleaders, and this was done.

The witness said he was in Lahore when he heard of the firing by General Dyer's troops on the crowd in the square at Amritsar. He went straight to General Dyer and said to him: "Well, what about it, General?" General Dyer replied: "I have done my duty. It was a horrible duty, but I had to do it. I have not slept all night, but it was the right thing to do."

His Lordship—What was the general effect of the firing by General Dyer? The witness—On the Amritsar district it was extraordinary. The shops opened, and there were smiling faces. It is true there were smiling faces everywhere.

His Lordship—They felt that order had been restored? The witness—Yes, and from all the villages men were riding in old soldiers and Sikh chiefs to express their pleasure. They said to the General and to me: "We could not have held the young men much longer. They felt it was safe to go about."—Yes.

PRIESTS' TRIBUTE TO GENERAL DYER.

The effect was electrical? Yes. Mr. Charles—There was one rather striking incident which occurred to General Dyer himself?—Yes, the Priests of the Golden Temple came and congratulated him.

His Lordship—Is that so?—Yes. They did more than that. They took him off to the Golden Temple and insisted on him being baptised as a Sikh.

Sir Charles—Was that a very striking thing?—I have never heard of such a thing. A Jewman—Did the General accept that? The witness—He did.

His Lordship pointed out that the Sikhs differed from the Hindus in that they did not emphasise caste distinction.

A discussion arose between counsel and his Lordship with regard to flogging in India, and Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., for the defence, said that Viscount Morley, a former Secretary of State for India, had tried to reduce the number of offences for which flogging could be given.

His Lordship Lord Morley had no practical experience in the administration of criminal law. When a judge has tried a robust man of forty for a brutal assault on a girl of seven which would ruin her beau-

ty and physique, that judge, whatever his instinct might be, sometimes wondered whether flogging was not a proper punishment. Only when you try a case do you wonder whether flogging might not be extended in some cases.

The witness said that the rising in the Punjab was to a great extent a schoolboy rising. Hundreds of boys poured tins of oil in buildings and set fire to them, while the mob kept behind them. The witness himself saw a little schoolboy try and murder an English lady with an iron bar. His father was a most respectable man, and asked: "What am I to do with a boy like that?"—That was one of the boys who was whipped.

PACIFYING EFFECT.

May 21.

Captain John Batting, who was the officer commanding the ammunition column at the time of the riots, giving evidence for the plaintiff, said that the mob murdered an offensive railway guard at his post. The witness had about eight white men under his command and two hundred natives, who were absolutely loyal. Several of them he sent out in native dress to mix with the crowd, and get to know what the feeling was. The reports suggested that the British Government was no longer regarded as ruling India, and that the people were full of defiance.

After the shooting ordered by General Dyer the whole situation changed, said the witness, and people were once more going about with smiling faces, and the shops were reopened. The witness was of opinion that, but for the action taken by General Dyer, the trouble would have been much worse.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Alexander Irvine, giving evidence for the plaintiff, said that he had had nearly thirty-three years' service in India, and from 1905 was a district and sessions judge in the Punjab. While he was judge at Lahore in 1913 he heard charges of conspiracy against a number of returned emigrants from America, mostly Sikhs, who were believed to be attempting to cause a revolution, which the witness and others thought had inspired by Germany.

A PICTURESQUE FIGURE.

Nawab Major the Hon. Mohamad Akbar Khan, chief of an important tribe in India, wearing a white turban, made a picturesque figure in the witness-box. He said that he was a representative of a North-West Province in the Council of State, and the largest land owner in the Province, and was twice mentioned in despatches while on active service in Egypt and on the Somme. He was in charge of a divisional recruiting station in 1917, and had not heard any coercion being used to make men enlist. Each recruit had to be asked whether he was enlisting of his own free will, and unless he answered "Yes" he was sent home.

Sir Patrick Pagan, formerly Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, said that the Rowlatt Act had been grossly misrepresented. That misrepresentation had preceded the disturbances. He considered that the primary object in the conspiracy in the Punjab was not so much the overthrow of the British Government as an appeal to the Government by violence to withdraw the Rowlatt Act, and so weaken the prestige and influence of the Government and exert further political concessions. It was untrue to say that Sir Michael O'Dwyer was inimical to the educated classes in India.

Cross-examined, the witness said that all the Indian non-official members of the Legislative Council were opposed to the Rowlatt Bill.

The evidence of General Sir Charles Morre, Commander-in-Chief in India from 1916 to 1920, taken on commission was then read.

Sir Charles expressed the opinion that Sir Michael O'Dwyer's request for the proclamation of martial law in the Punjab was justified by the situation. If any irregularities occurred under martial law, Sir Michael O'Dwyer would not be responsible.

Evidence of other witnesses taken on commission having been read, the hearing was again adjourned.

THICK WHITE-WASHING.

May 22.

Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., in opening the defence, said that the jury had heard what he might describe as the official account of the happenings in the Punjab in 1919. That official account was given before the Hunter Commission, which consisted of a number of distinguished judges, Indian officials and others. They investigated the official side of the events in the Punjab. He (counsel) said that, because the unofficial view, that of the people who suffered, had not been heard. They took no part in the proceedings. They thought it was not the proper way to have their grievances gone into, and they claimed to have them tried before the proper tribunal. From whatever the cause, their case was not put forward before that Commission. That case having been put before the Hunter Commission, the officials received a certain amount of whitewashing. The Hunter Commission blamed those whom they considered responsible for these very serious offences, and they put the whole blame upon the shoulders of the soldiers. He (counsel) said that he suggested to the jury that blame was put upon the shoulders of the soldiers and that the civilian officials must bear their share of the blame, and he said that the civilian officials, headed by the plaintiff, did not come out of this matter very well.

"SAVIOUR OF THE SITUATION."

The Government of India, having studied the report of the Hunter Commission, sent their views upon it to England. In these views the blame was again cast upon the shoulders of the soldiers, although the whitewashing of the civilian officials was now quite so thick as it was before. After that the report and the views of the Government of India were considered by his Majesty's Government in this country—the Coalition Government, of which Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister at that time. They also expressed their opinion upon the report in their reply to the Government of India, and by that time the whitewash had become somewhat thin. The Army Council held one inquiry only, and that was with regard to the conduct of General Dyer. The jury had heard the views expressed with regard to that by the Government of India,

with which the Army Council after their inquiry agreed.

The plaintiff now came forward, five years after these events, and claimed damages against the defendant for the alleged libel in his book. The publication of that work was almost entirely Indian, but the plaintiff had brought his action in this country before a tribunal thousands of miles distant from where these events happened. He was now asking the jury to say that everything said about him was all wrong, and was putting forward the idea that he came out of the inquiry as almost the saviour of the situation. He said that the plaintiff was now putting forward a distorted view of the situation in India at the time.

LOYALTY OF INDIAN TROOPS.

They now heard of Afghan unrest and of widespread plots in India, and at the end they had added something which came as a surprise to him (Sir Walter). It was something which was rather whispered with bated breath, and was: "Oh, you must remember that the loyalty of the Indian troops was not to be relied upon." That was put forward here now as an excuse for the things which were done in Amritsar and Lahore, and for which there was no excuse.

Counsel referred to the position of affairs in India in 1919, when the policy of the British Government had been announced to the people of India by the Montagu-Chelmsford report, and the people of India were demanding Government in India by a method something approaching the status of the Dominions. The people in favour of this enlightened policy in India did not look upon Sir Michael O'Dwyer as their friend, and counsel suggested that that attitude had a strong bearing upon the way in which Sir Michael O'Dwyer was "dragoning" the Punjab in April, 1919.

"I suggest to you," continued counsel, "that Sir Michael O'Dwyer was a man of hard and unbending views, ready to raise a controversy upon the slightest occasion, who brooked no interference, either from above or below, and who was little amenable to the views of others; a strong man who sets his course and follows it, and who will not depart from it; an absolutely self-confident man, and, I suggest, a vindictive man when his conduct is called into question."

THE DEFENDANT'S CAREER.

Dealing with the defendant, Sir Walter Schwabe said: "He is a gentleman brought up in my profession, and has practised at the Bar in Madras, which he followed until he was raised to the Bench. He was Advocate-General at Madras and served in that high capacity until he was promoted to the Bench and became one of his Majesty's Judges, with some jurisdiction as a Judge of the High Courts in England, but having appellate powers much wider than a Judge in this country. In India there is no appeal from his decisions, except to his Majesty's Privy Council in England. He served some years as a Judge of the High Court in Madras, and then he was selected from the whole of India to give his services on the Viceroy's Council, and parted from that Council with regret, because he could not bear to remain a member of the Government when he became aware of what was going on in the Punjab."

After that, said counsel, the defendant was asked to take up a still higher position as a member of the Executive Council of the Secretary of State in London, and he resided in London, rendering advice to his Majesty's Government until the end of his term, when he returned to India and took up the position of adviser to a well-known Rajah, coming back to England to defend this action.

The view which the defendant had always taken, and which he had constantly advocated in India and elsewhere, was, said Sir Walter Schwabe, that the best Government for India was that of the British Raj. He always took the view that, owing to the great variety of tribes and castes in India, the unity which they obtained under the British Government was by far the best for the country.

SIR MICHAEL AND RECRUITING.

Counsel said he did not suggest that Sir Michael exercised the terrorism complained of in the Punjab himself, but he said that it was done under the Government of Sir Michael, and that what took place there was terrorism of the worst form. No one could doubt, he added, that Sir Michael was successful in recruiting, probably the most successful recruiter in the Empire. He held his Durbar, promised land and rewards, and all that sort of thing, and he did everything that was legitimate recruiting, but the effort was not sufficiently successful. The effort was not big enough and other methods were resorted to in places where the people were not so warlike, "and you find in place after place that there was a most disgraceful campaign of terrorism that you can possibly imagine." If it were true that these things happened counsel did not suggest that Sir Michael knew exactly how they were done, but that he knew of some of them and never took any steps to stop them when he was suggested.

The hearing was adjourned.—The Morning Post.

SUBWAY RAILWAY FOR BOMBAY.**IN PRELIMINARY STAGE OF ENQUIRY.**

In regard to the report of "Bombay Tube Railway" which appeared in a local paper a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed Sir Lawless Hepper, the Director of Development Department, who said that the report was misleading as the question related to Subway Railway only and not to the Tube Railway. Sir Lawless Hepper then explained that the question of Subway Railway from Chhatrapati to Churchgate was in a preliminary stage of enquiry, though it was not at all a matter of engineering difficulty, but only of costs. It was proposed, he said, to construct a Subway Railway near the sea-front for the convenience of the public who go for an evening promenade or a walk near the sea-front. The Government of Bombay could not force the B.B. and C.I. Railway to construct a Subway Railway, but they suggested to make one near the sea-front about 250 yards from the present railway lines and the axis of construction

SAPPERS & MINERS.**SWARAJISTS & MAHATMA.****PT. NEHRU'S REPLY TO SI-LA ADDRESS.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIALKA, June 10. Pandit Motilal Nehru and a number of Swarajist members of the Assembly spoke in justification of their programme in reply to an address presented to them this evening on behalf of the local Congress, Khilafat and Sikh League Committees. The address thought that repressive campaign of Government, mutual dissensions, slackness of the Nationalist movement and communal differences were bound to create difficulties in the way of the leaders but expressed hope that these would be overcome.

When Pandit Motilal Nehru rose to speak these were cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai." He said neither he nor Mr. Das nor the Swarajists in general had for a moment doubted truthfulness and righteousness of Mahatma Gandhi's programme and its efficacy to achieve Swaraj. He would say that this generation was fortunate in having Mahatma Gandhi to lead it but the misfortune was that people had not allowed that he had properly. Mahatma Gandhi's aim was to urge the humanity of his shortcomings but unfortunately shortcomings were a part of human nature and were to be found in all countries and all nations. It was incumbent, therefore, to provide a programme for these people, who would not tread Mahatma's path because he could not blind himself to the fact that some people could not follow high ideals of the Mahatma. During his two months' conversation at Juhu he had impressed this fact on Mahatma Gandhi. He had told him that the Swarajists did not claim to be more than sappers and miners of Mahatma Gandhi's army clearing way for its advance by attacking the Government in its citadel and preventing a campaign of repression like the one experienced by the country in 1922. He told the audience that he parted from Mahatma Gandhi after two months' conversation with the same love and respect for Mahatma and Gandhi as on his part had openly declared that the Swarajists were no less patriotic than the Congress and that they should be helped by the Congress whenever it would be done without the sacrifice of principle. He had entered the Councils with the selfish motive to serve the interests of the country and promote the cause of Gandhi. He therefore expected that in return for this the country would support the Swarajists whenever they passed any resolutions in Legislatures.

In case of the Central Provinces the Government was carrying on a vigorous propaganda against the Swarajists by telling people that because of the Swarajists a few new schools could not be opened and roads could not be constructed. The speaker asked whether the public would allow itself to be misled by such propaganda and whether it would place the interests of a few schools and roads above the interests of Swaraj. His appeal to the country therefore was that when the Swarajists were helping the cause of Swaraj selflessly and honestly according to their lights they should have the backing of the people in their efforts.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer said that Swaraj could not come through the Council of State Assembly but only through a fearless strenuous work outside.

A "GLORIOUS EMPIRE."

Mr. Jannadas Mehta remarked that the aim of the Swarajists was to destroy the system which had ruined the country during the last 150 years. He believed Mahatma Gandhi had taken birth to destroy administration. It was, he said, proclaimed in glorification of the British Empire that the Sun never sets on it according to Hindu belief. The speaker observed that instead of adding to the greatness of the Empire only proved that there was so much injustice within that Empire that the Sun never wanted to let injustice be committed in the dark. There were he said three stages for the attainment of Swaraj: firstly, non-cooperation, secondly Hindu-Muslim Unity and thirdly civil disobedience. He appealed to the country to fulfil that programme. The Swarajists had gone into the Council to carry out the programme of non-cooperation there and to convert these dead bodies into wings of the Congress rather than that of the Government.

Mr. Channalal, Mr. Sarafraz Hussain Khan and Mr. Murtza Hussain also spoke.

which would amount to even crores was proposed to be met by the sale of the frontage along the Queen's Road. Estimates of costs are being prepared which would take at least six to eight months and then the question of the realisation of money by the sale of the Queen's Road frontage will be considered whether it would be feasible to undertake the construction.

Sir Lawless Hepper then explained the difference between a Tube Railway and a Subway Railway. A Tube Railway, he said, was one which went eighty to hundred feet below the ground surface and would not touch any building foundation. For instance if a Tube Railway was to be constructed from the Fort to Pydhon and a sub-Circle blasting operations would be carried on underground without touching any building, mosque or temple and the tunnel would be constructed about eighty to hundred feet below the surface of the ground. Some years after, it would be possible for Bombay to have such a railway, but he thought it would be very costly as the ground was rocky.

In London it was not so costly because the ground was very favourable with stiff clay. The subway railway was, however, quite a different thing. It was quite close to the roof or the surface of the ground and did not require boring a tunnel but merely the construction of a covered cutting, only a few feet deep. It was all however a question of cost, Sir Lawless Hepper said, and the matter was under a preliminary stage of enquiry.

EAST AND WEST.

Maha'ma Gandhi.

The inevitable new declaration of policy from Mr. M. K. Gandhi is awaited in India with the greatest eagerness. It must have an immediate, perhaps a decisive, influence upon the Nationalist parties. It was recently asserted that Mr. Gandhi had framed a manifesto condemning the Das policy of complete obstruction, and indicating an essential change in respect of Non-co-operation generally. Mr. C. R. Das came out with a prompt denunciation of "forged" attempts to prejudice the public mind against himself and the Swaraj Party, and at the moment speculation is busy with the suggested consultation between Gandhi and Das in Bombay.

In the meantime, Lajpat Rai—the veteran Punjab leader, who is now in London—publishes a denial of the statement that Mr. Gandhi is contemplating the abandonment of Non-co-operation, and offers in proof a message received a few days ago by himself—a message in which Mr. Gandhi declares that he has never dreamed of such a thing as propounding a new policy of co-operation. It is obvious, in any case, that an important development is impending. During the two years of his imprisonment the movement has departed widely from the lines laid down by Mr. Gandhi. He cannot resume his old position. It is impossible for him to accept the Das programme and method. But neither, on the other hand, could he return to Non-co-operation as he himself was preaching it in 1921. It is plain, indeed, that he has no wish to do so, for he has confessed that a national boycott in the form of "mass Civil Disobedience" could not be attempted without violation of his central principle, the refusal to use or perpetrate violence. This acknowledgment, coupled with his antagonism to all political action, would seem to foreshadow a final split between Mr. Gandhi and the Swaraj Party.—The "New Statesman."

A Blessed Event.

The fall of Poincaré should prove a blessed event. Since Metetrnich, whom he greatly resembled, no European statesman has carried a heavier weight of odium or done more to deserve it. He was an object of enmity not only to his foes in the West, but to the Europe which he kept in a state of semi-war, and to the Allies, whom he either bullied, as in the case of Belgium, or—as with us—treated with contemptuous disregard of their feelings and interests. He was a pedant, intellectually self-sufficient to an intolerable degree, and obstinate with the obstinacy of the fundamentally weak man who feels that if he gives way at all, he will have to give way altogether. What is still more surprising is that, though he dominated France, his mediocrity never like him. "He is no Frenchman," he is a Lorrainer," said an able fellow-Frenchman to me; and indeed, his stiff irresponsiveness, and frosty, ungainly temperament, were an affront to the finer French spirit. And, though personally honest, his policy ran on a chain of crooked evasions. It is a fact that American and English bankers only consented to come to the relief of the franc on condition that Poincaré would agree to recognise the economic and structural unity of Germany. The pledge was no sooner given than it was broken. The Belgians were forced to be the messengers of a new scheme of "sanctions," which, as soon as it was examined, was seen to be inconsistent with the maintenance of the integrity of the European Report. He was eager to come to England, and, indeed, did his utmost to force the visit to Chequers. But the ink was hardly dry on the Dawes Report before he was solemnly to maintain the military occupation of the Ruhr, and to provide for the continuance of the Régie. Had he remained in power, a tremendous fight would have been set up for a French Chairmanship of the all-important Transfers Committee, which will control the economic, and indirectly the political, future of Germany. The inevitable breach, therefore, was only delayed. Poincaré would have turned down MacDonald as he turned down Lloyd George, Bonar Law, and Baldwin, and would have decreed, without a pang, the opening of a long and devastating struggle between England and France.

Meanwhile, it is of the utmost importance to know the facts. It is nonsense, and rather ignorant nonsense at that, for the "Times" suggests that the battle in France was fought on domestic and not on foreign policy. The "Times" has only to refer to the admirable press of the "Bloc des Gauches" to realise the falsity of this view. The fight, indeed, was the old one between the France of Paris and the France of the provinces; the France of the Revolution and the France of the Sacristy. But it was distinctly joined on the issues of

WORTH TRYING FOR MALARIA

In many countries where malaria is common Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enjoy an enormous reputation especially among chronic sufferers upon whom the usual quinine treatment has ceased to have effect.

As an example take the following case in Cayman, Mr. L. G. De Alwis, an electrician with Messrs. Cyril & Co., Bailey Street, Co. Jombu, states:—

"I could not get malaria out of my system. Periodically the fever returned. When about my work used to be seized by shivering fits and had to take to bed. Of course I had frequent quinine injections; these brought relief, but though I persevered with them they did not free me from malaria."

"I knew of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but it was not until I had suffered for a long time and my health was at a low ebb that I gave them a trial. As they seemed to be doing me good I persevered with the treatment. They certainly freed me from malaria when quinine preparations had failed. Whereas I used to have frequent attacks I have not suffered from malaria since that time. 1920. I am indeed thankful for the success the Pills have brought me." "Chemists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore."

European peace. Everyone knows that even members of the reformed Poincaré Cabinet, conspicuously including M. Loucheur, privately disapproved of the policy of the Ruhr. Their academic opposition broadened out into the critical opposition of the Radical Socialists, and the absolute repudiation of the United Socialists. Not only have the sly backers of the Separatists in the Palatinat been smitten hip and thigh, but a totally different type of Frenchman—the charming and cultivated Herriot, and the high-minded Poinlevé, known by her—replaces the gloomy fanatic of Nationalism. And should the Premier's ship fall to Herriot, a Free Trader, constantly in touch with English politicians, thinkers and men of letters, and a first-rate municipal administrator, he will be a specially welcome guest here. Yesterday the talk of the revival of the Entente was no more than a *cliche*, worn to rags by over-use. Today a union of heart and mind between Radical France and Radical-Socialist England is not only possible; it is the sensible and necessary foundation of a policy of European peace.—Wayfare in "The New Statesman."

The French Elections

The success of the Cartel des Gauches has been quite unexpected in extent. It was calculated before the elections that eighty seats would have to be won from the Bloc National in order to put the Left on equal terms with it in the new Chamber. But no one expected that the Left could win so many. One hundred seats have been won. Nothing is more difficult than to express exactly the results of a French election, but the following table may give a rough idea of the new position:—

RIGHT:—	
Conservatives	... 11
Moderate Republicans	... 137
Left Republicans	... 92
Independent Radicals	... 34
Total	... 274
LEFT:—	
Radicals and Radical-Socialists	... 127
Socialists	... 101
Republican Socialists	... 39
Communists	... 29
Total	... 296

Nominally the thirty-four Independent Radicals might be considered deputies of the Left and not of the Right, but they are probably Poincarists in foreign policy, which is, after all, the only important issue from the British point of view, and so should be given to the Right. Again, it is more than doubtful if the twenty-nine Communists will be of any service to the Left, and if their votes are subtracted from it, will be seen that they reduce the total to 267—seven less than the combined votes of the parties of the Right (274). From these figures it will be seen how closely balanced will be the new French Chamber.

The success of the Left is attributable to many things. In the first place the poll was a large one. Eighty-five per cent of the electorate voted, as against 70 per cent in 1919. But, of course, the main element has been the formation of the Cartel des Gauches, by which, in the great majority of constituencies, the parties of the Left have presented a united front, instead of competing disastrously against each other as at the last election. For even in 1919 the Left had an actual majority of votes cast in its favour. Indeed, it does not seem as if the turnover of votes has been anything comparable to the turnover in representation. A decidedly humorous feature of the elections has been that the Poincarist Press has suddenly discovered that the electoral system which their party reimposed only a few months ago is grossly unfair, and must be revised immediately. It has often been said that if the parties of the Left obtained a majority in the new Chamber, one of their first acts would be to revise the "Proces" of M. Caillaux. It will be interesting to see, if, after all, M. Herriot, the present leader of the Radical-Socialists, will really be in such a very great hurry to do this.—The "Spectator."

Fall of M. Poincaré.

It would seem that the Paris Press is as bad a guide to French public opinion as the London Press often is to English opinion. The world took its impression of the probable result of the French elections from the confident tone of the well-dressed Paris newspapers, and the fall of M. Poincaré, therefore, has been like a bolt from the blue. The result has been received with universal satisfaction except in the newspapers of the type of the "Morning Post" and "Daily Mail," which had attached themselves so unequivocally to Poincaré's chariot-wheels that they do not know how to disentangle themselves now that their idol is overthrown by the overwhelming verdict of the French people. It is, no doubt, true that the main cause of the astonishing result is the internal discontents of the French people, but it is futile on the part of the Press supporters of M. Poincaré to pretend that the Ruhr policy is not involved in the overthrow. It is that policy which is the chief root of the social discontents, and the election cannot fail to have important reactions in regard to it. The removal of M. Poincaré, pedantic obstinacy from the path should greatly facilitate the course of events in regard to the Dawes scheme. Of the two men who are popularly expected to succeed M. Poincaré, M. Briand is the more experienced and M. Herriot, the brilliant Mayor of Lyons, the more trusted; but both are good Europeans as well as good Frenchmen, and would bring a free and enlightened spirit to bear upon the problem of restoring peace to Europe. M. Herriot is that rare bird among French politicians, a Free Trader.

I do not suggest that M. Herriot, if in office, would be able to carry his Free Trade ideas into effect; but after the experience of recent years it is pleasant to feel that a man of such enlightened views may soon be in the seat lately occupied by M. Poincaré, and certainly in a position of high authority—"A.G.G." in "The Nation and the Athenaeum."

Britain and Egypt.

In reply to a request in the Chamber of Deputies for the definite rejection of the Declaration of February, 1922, as the basis for negotiations, Zaghoul Pasha is reported to have said: "As head of the Wafd, I declared that I rejected the Declaration, and today, as the head of the Egyptian Government, I again say that I reject the Declaration." For reasons that are stated elsewhere in this issue there is probably no need to take very seriously the discussions on this subject in the Egyptian Parliament, as they are clearly directed to the embarrassment of Zaghoul Pasha by his political opponents. It may, however, be of interest to reproduce here the Declaration in question, for Egyptian misgivings appear to find no support in the text itself. In February, 1922, the British Government decided to recognise Egypt as an independent sovereign State, but, owing to the special circumstances, was obliged to reserve certain subjects for subsequent discussion. Egypt became independent, and the time has now come for the discussion with the Egyptian Government of those subjects. Whether or not the Egyptians admitted Great Britain's right to reserve the subjects would seem to have little practical value today, two years after the exercise of independence and the actual reservation of the subjects. The Declaration leaves Zaghoul Pasha "free of all engagements" in entering upon the negotiations, with the single exception of the engagement to enter upon the negotiations. No responsible Egyptian will seriously contend that the reserved questions can be ignored as between Great Britain and Egypt, or that this Government is not morally and physically bound to listen to what Great Britain has to say on these subjects before he decides that they are no concern of his. On the other hand, the wiser Egyptians will welcome the discussion on equal terms as offering the first real opportunity of winning over the British Government and the British public to the soundness of the Egyptian point of view.

1922 Declaration.

Whereas His Majesty's Government, in accordance with their declared intentions, desire forthwith to recognise Egypt as an independent sovereign State; and Whereas the relations between His Majesty's Government and Egypt are of vital interest to the British Empire:

The following principles are hereby declared:—

1. The British Protectorate over Egypt is terminated, and Egypt is declared to be an independent sovereign State.
2. So soon as the Government of His Highness shall pass an Act of Indemnity with application to all inhabitants of Egypt martial law as proclaimed on November 2, 1914, shall be withdrawn.
3. The following matters are absolutely reserved to the discretion of His Majesty's Government until such time as it may be possible by free discussion and friendly accommodation on both sides to conclude agreements in regard thereto between His Majesty's Government and the Government of Egypt:—

- (a) The security of the communications of the British Empire in Egypt;
 - (b) The defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference, direct or indirect;
 - (c) The protection of foreign interests in Egypt and the protection of minorities;
 - (d) The Sudan.
- Pending the conclusion of such agreements, the status quo in all these matters shall remain intact.—"Near East."

Iraq Cabinet.

Rumour, not the idle, distorted tittle-tattle of the coffee shops; but a more reliable variety emanating from the well-informed "news agencies" to be found in the *divans* of most of the *ashraf* of Baghdad, has been busy about the Cabinet. Individual resignations (unaccepted) seem to indicate that the members themselves perceive the imminence of the Cabinet's fall. It is an open secret that certain ex-Ministers have been working for some time past to bring about this end, and at one time it appeared that their hopes had been realised, for the news from Baghdad was offered the Premier-ship. Baghdad was amazed, bewildered, sceptical, or exultant, according to the political views of its inhabitants; for Yassin Pasha, President of the Committee detailed by the Constituent Assembly to examine the Anglo-Irak Treaty, was known to be one of the foremost opponents of its ratification. It was hinted that the Government panic-stricken fear that the extremists had gained such a hold over the Deputies as to make the rejection of the Treaty a grave possibility, made their offer to Yassin Pasha on condition that he withdrew his opposition. Though the Cabinet is said to have tendered its resignation, which was not accepted, the fact that Jaffer Pasha's Cabinet still remains in office is put down to the unwillingness of even a man of Yassin's calibre to face public opinion after such a volte face. The truth of the above is open to doubt, but, nonetheless, the wiseacres nod their heads knowingly, prophesying that the Treaty will be ratified within a few days, and that a place will be found in the reconstructed Cabinet for Yassin Pasha.—"Near East."

The Japanese Elections

In Japan the elections have had some extraordinary results. Not only has the Government been beaten, but the great—almost historic—party known as the Seiwakai, which was the main support of the present as of most of the past Japanese Governments, has been heavily defeated at the polls. It is expected that Viscount Katoh, the leader of the Opposition, whose strength is the Kenseikai ("Liberal") Party, will be called on to form the new Government; but for success he will require the assistance of some of the other parties more or less hostile to the existing administration. The meaning of this change in Japanese politics is not quite clear. It may be the case, as some assert, that the Japanese people are slowly emancipating themselves from the rule of the Genro or Elder States-

men, who have hitherto held all the real power and have stood behind all the Governments of the past. But this has still to be proved and perhaps it may be when the Diet meets on May 15; but we doubt it.—The "Saturday Review."

Egypt and the Sudan

We do not know whether or not Mr. MacDonald has arranged for a visit to London of Zaghoul Pasha, but we think it right to call serious attention to the most recent utterances of the Egyptian Premier. In a meeting of the Egyptian Parliament towards the close of last week Zaghoul declared that he would maintain the right of Egypt to full possession of the Sudan. But he went far beyond this when he added that he denounced the British Declaration of February, 1922 (which made Egypt independent), and that he repudiated England's right to maintain the four conditions attached to that Declaration. These are the "reserved subjects" which are an integral part of the instrument, and include provision for the safeguarding of the Canal as well as of the rights of foreigners in Egypt. Now these reserved subjects are the only things that can be discussed if Zaghoul comes to London. Is there any use in his coming after what he has said?—The "Saturday Review."

Mr. Churchill's Changes

It used to be said that a man was entitled to change his opinions and his party once, but not more than once, in politics. But Mr. Churchill, who is now fifty-five, has already changed his allegiance twice, and is back pretty much where he started—a record without parallel in English history. There are obviously mercurial elements in his temperament and he is often over-hasty, but I imagine he could defend himself successfully against any charge of inconsistency. In actual fact he has always been a Conservative at bottom, even in his most Liberal moments. He has never, of course, been consciously insincere, but the special weakness of his position has been the conviction that the world would go wrong without his assistance. It was this that made him leave the Conservatives when the Liberal cause was coming up, and now makes him leave the Liberals when that cause is going down. These changes give the impression—which his enemies cannot resist exploiting—that he puts his career first, and his principles second. I do not believe it, for a moment, but at least it explains the reluctance of the Tories to receive him as a prodigal son.

Mr. Churchill has been attracted, in his less responsible moments, by the Napoleonic legend and the Mussolini theory of dictatorship. But now that he has reached years of discretion, he must himself see that, however brilliant the gifts he brings from the Left to the Right, he must in some sort serve his political apprenticeship again. No doubt the articles will be cancelled after a nominal period, and he will hold high office in the next Conservative Administration, but for the time being he must be content to rank a little lower than Sir William Jowson-Hicks, and other useful mediocrities who have borne the burden and heat of the day. The rumour that is being spread that he intends to be the next Conservative Prime Minister is on the face of it absurd, but it will not add to the fervour with which he and his little band of converted Liberals will be received in the Tory headquarters.—The "Outlook."

Mussolini's Thuggery

Mussolini's thuggery knows no diminution or decency. On the eve of the Italian elections, which the dictator was doubtless determined to win at any price, Giovanni Giglio, the Rome correspondent of the British Labour Party's "Daily Herald" and a contributor to "The Nation," was expelled from the country without warning. Routed out of bed one morning, he was taken to police headquarters, where a Government decree was read to him requiring that he leave Italy in twenty-four hours. As he tells the story:

"This decree was passed at a Cabinet meeting, upon the motion of Signor Mussolini. The reason given was public security. I asked the commissary if I could be granted twenty-four hours more to make the necessary arrangements, but he replied that I was to leave by the first train. I was forbidden to go home, and I was forced to wait at the police station until I could be escorted to the train. I was not allowed to get in touch with the British Embassy. I was only allowed to see my wife and ten-year-old son in the presence of the commissary. Before I left the commissary in my presence told the carabinieri that I was to be handcuffed, tried at any point in the journey to speak English, and accompanied with any body.... At the frontier station I was received with the greatest insolence by the Fascist in authority there, who told me 'never to enter Italian territory again.' 'The atmosphere of Italy is not good for people like you,' the bully went on. 'The Fascist stick rules here with absolute power.'—The New York "Nation."

Leaders Actual and Potential

A Parliamentary correspondent, who naturally takes things seriously, writes as follows:—

Mr. Baldwin, who is now so much in the limelight, has every gift except that of political leadership. A leader is a man who leads. That is precisely what Mr. Baldwin does not do. His inadequacy to the principal role in his party was again revealed in the debate on the McKenna duties, where he failed Mr. Austen Chamberlain's house. If only Mr. Churchill were in the House, no thing could prevent that dynamic man from becoming Conservative leader at an early date. He is not a reactionary, and has learnt something by his association with Liberalism; but he is a genuine Imperialist, and the Tory Party is his spiritual home.

While Mr. Churchill is swinging to the Right, his old colleague, Mr. Lloyd George, is moving, cautiously to the Left. When Mr. Aequith, who has aged greatly in the past six months, retires, there is little doubt that L.G. will succeed him as Liberal leader. His only rival is Sir John Simon; but, for all his talents, Sir John cannot compare with Lloyd George in eloquence, fighting power, fecundity of ideas, and bonhomie. We may yet see Lloyd

KIDNAPPING SCARE.

FANTASTIC RUMOURS IN CALCUTTA.

ATTACK ON TAXI DRIVERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

To-day's extraordinary occurrences in Calcutta appear to be the outcome of an extended period of agitation arising out of rumours which have gained currency that Mahomedan children are being kidnapped for human sacrifice by Sikh workmen excavating the King George's dock at Kidderpore.

The trouble commenced this morning over the alleged kidnapping of a small Mahomedan boy by a Sikh taxi driver who, it was stated, drugged the boy. Subsequent medical examination of the boy, however, did not support this. Meanwhile the taxi driver concerned was found unconscious on the roadside his assailant having escaped.

ORGANISED ATTACK.

Events moved quickly after this and an organised attack was made on the Karava Road district in which the bulk of the Sikh community reside. A house in which six Sikhs lived was attacked and three of them were killed outright, and the other three being taken to hospital in a critical condition. The house itself was wrecked and a motor standing outside was burnt. Other casualties occurred in the immediate neighbourhood in the course of a subsequent rioting. In the meantime the leaders of the Sikh community had interviewed the Police Commissioner who promised them his protection. By noon practically all the Sikh women and children in the Karava Road neighbourhood had been removed elsewhere for safety and Sikh drivers and their taxis had disappeared from the streets of the city. Late at night the situation was reported to be quiet and the police have the matters well in hand. The Police Commissioner emphasises the fantastic nature of the rumours which have caused to-day's disturbances, and every means is being employed to demonstrate the falseness of these reports to the low class Mahomedan workers who were the aggressors to-day. It is significant that the work of excavating King George's dock was transferred from a number of Mahomedan contractors to Sikh contractors some time ago by the Port Commissioners.

3 PUNJABIS REPORTED KILLED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Three Punjabis are reported to have been killed and seven injured as a result of to-day's disturbances. A police sub-inspector also received injuries. The affected areas were guarded throughout the day by armed police.

Further attack was made at nine o'clock this evening on two Sikhs in Ballyguta district who were subsequently rescued by the police.

EXAMPLE IN ECONOMY.

LORD GOSCHEN DISPENSES WITH SPECIAL TRAINS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 10.

With a view to economise expenditure on travelling, it is understood that His Excellency Lord Goschen has made it a point to dispense with special trains and to travel only in special saloons attached to ordinary trains when His Excellency arrives in Madras on the 18th June to open the Madras High School. His Excellency will travel by the Mettupalayam Mail.

George and Winston Churchill as rival leaders of the two historic parties.

Those inconvenient chickens, the Ministerial election pledges, continue to come home to roost. Mr. Arthur Henderson is the latest sufferer by their homing proclivities. He cut a sorry figure in the debate on the demand for the reinstatement of the 3,300 police strikers who were dismissed in 1919. He had pledged himself to unconditional reinstatement as a private member, but as Home Secretary he finds reinstatement to be impossible. Labour members refused to be fobbed off with his official phrases, and pressed their demands at the point of the bayonet. So critical did the situation become that "Uncle Arthur" had to give way and promise an inquiry. This crumb of comfort was accepted with an ill grace by Mr. Hayes—himself an ex-sergeant of the Metropolitan Police, who now represents a Liverpool constituency in the Labour interest—and with many growls from Messrs. Lansbury and Co. The question is going to give more trouble to the Government.—"Truth."

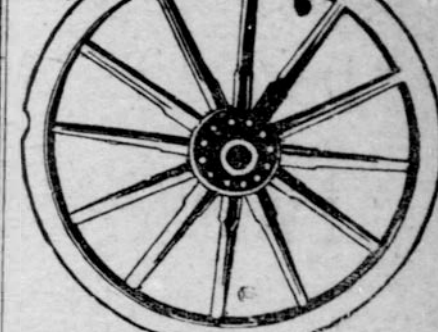
The Cardwell System in Action

Mr. Walsh recently stated in the House of Commons that he have 111,039 British troops serving at home and 102,893 abroad, including those in India. Besides these, there are 3,140 Indian and Colonial troops serving under the War Office, 8,400 additional Indian troops serving outside India under the Air Ministry, the Foreign Office, and Colonial Government. These numbers make an interesting commentary on the Cardwell system. Cardwell's whole idea was to cut out overseas garrisons to the bone in order to provide a reserve at home for use wherever required. A provisional battalion was to be raised whenever both battalions were abroad. This was not carried out, and the system has broken down several times. Haldane's Special Reserve tided us over the Great War, but the present position is disquieting—any rate on paper—and we have been told officially that the field army cannot be mobilised for want of reserves.—"Truth."

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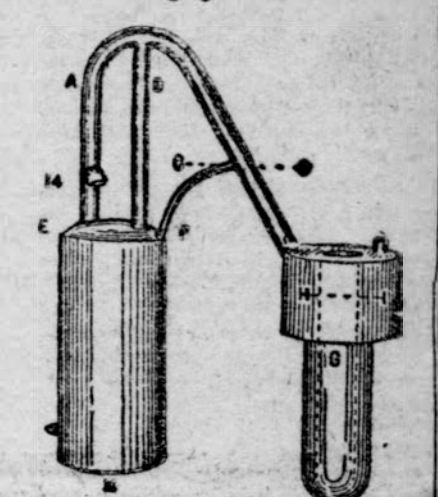
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SEVENTH JATHA.

VOW OF NON-VIOLENCE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, June 10.

The seventh Shahidi Jatha which had arrived here from Nankansahib left Amritsar this evening at 7 p.m. after taking the usual vow of non-violence in front of the Akal Takht. The occasion was marked with several speeches eulogising Akali sacrifices. The Jatha marched through a portion of the city in procession and was headed by bands and the Granth Sahib lifted in a palanquin.

CHARGE AGAINST "ONWARD" EDITOR

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, June 10.

Pandit Srikishen, Magistrate, framed to-day a charge under Section 124, I.P.C. (Sedition) against Pandit Chandersain Vashisht, late editor of the English weekly "Onward." The accused will file a written statement on Monday next.

SIR SAMUEL HERBERT.

APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

LONDON, June 10.

Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson has been appointed Governor of Jamaica in succession to Sir Leslie Probyn.—Reuter.

BRITISH STEAMER RUNS ASHORE.

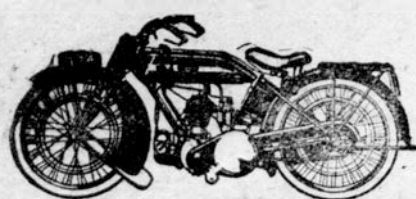
LONDON, June 10.

A message from North Foreland says that the British steamer "Baron Lovat" from Rangoon to London is badly ashore on Barrow Sands. Life-boats are proceeding to assist her.—Reuter.

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INDIAN STUDENTS FOR GLASGOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—Will you be good enough to give publicity in the columns of your valuable paper to the following announcement, for the benefit of the prospective students coming from the colleges in India to Glasgow?

The Information Department of the Glasgow Indian Union will be glad to render every help to students coming from India and Ceylon, in securing admission to the University, the Royal Technical College, or any other institution in Glasgow which they propose to join. It will also be glad to advise and supply all information regarding curriculum, fees, practical training, clubs, etc. On receipt of communication the student will be met at the station on arrival, and suitable accommodation will be arranged at moderate charges.—Yours, etc.,

P. C. DE,
Hon. Secretary, G. I. U.
Glasgow, May 14.

JOGESHWARI STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. have decided to construct the new Jogeshwari station between Andheri and Goregaon stations. Jogeshwari cabin has been already constructed. It appears that the Railway authorities are desirous of erecting it to the north of cabin No. 25. This site is too far secluded and uninhabited and the same if selected will give no relief to the public. It is better if a site south of the Jogeshwari level crossing is selected so that the tenants of Sarawati and Hindu Friends' Co-operative Housing Societies, Parsis residing at Malcombag and the Christians may easily avail themselves of the advantage of the new Jogeshwari station. The site of the station should be selected such as can remove the hardships of the general public.

Will the Railway authorities and the Collector of Andheri be good enough to lessen the grievances of the middle class people?—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

June 6.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you have the kindness to insert the following in your valuable paper?

With reference to Government Resolution, General Department, dated the 26th May, 1924, regarding Local Self-Government in Salsette, it is a matter for wonder why no East Indian Catholic has been included in the Committee appointed to consider the question, although Salsette has a considerable population of East Indian Catholics. The East Indians are indigenous inhabitants of Salsette, and as such have a sort of natural interest in the taluka inhabited by them and their ancestors even before they were made Christians.

No doubt, compared with other communities in point of wealth, education and progress, the East Indian community is behind, a thing which every patriotic soul of them deplors. But taking all things into consideration, the non-inclusion in the Committee of even a single East Indian individual implies that Government treats the East Indian community with perfect indifference if not with supreme contempt. That this appears to be the case may be judged from Government withholding their patronage from them in other respects, or extending their patronage to them with an exceedingly niggard hand.

I have commented on the slight cast on the East Indian Catholic community, I now beg to point out that while crores and lakhs of rupees have been spent and are being spent on Development and other schemes, the insistent cry as to the need there of a bridge over the Ambavni Creek at Gorai in Salsette is an absolute necessity for the development of the inhabitants of Dharavi Island. It is a matter for deep regret that Government has not yet granted the petitions of the inhabitants of Dharavi praying to the construction of the above bridge.

There is another want which is likewise greatly felt, a road from Utan to Manori, through Gorai, has been rejected by the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri, saying that as the length of the said road being 5 miles, the expenses would be too heavy for the Local Board to bear just at present.

From the Island of Dharavi, Government have derived and are deriving from various sources immense revenue, whereas Government seems to have done hardly anything for the Island. I trust that the Committee appointed by Government to report in the matter of Local Self-Government in Salsette will be pleased to draw the attention of Government as to want of several improvements in Salsette, viz., a want of a bridge at Gorai which is keenly felt by the people of Dharavi and secondly a road from Utan to Manori.—Yours, etc.,

P. PEREIRA.

Gorai, June 7.

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HAS NON-CO-OPERATION FAILED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The correct answer to the above query is to be found in just one short sentence in the laconic statement of his views on Council entry lately issued by Mahatma Gandhi. The sentence runs: "It is with reference to such mental attitude that the success or the failure of the triple boycott (and of non-co-operation in general, we may add) is to be judged and not merely by a reference to the actual results attained." How true! And yet we find a number of unthinking persons, chiefly or almost wholly among the enemies of non-co-operation, who think or pretend to think that the movement is as dead as Queen Anne. With them the wish is, no doubt, father to the thought. They are prepared to write the epitaph "Failure" in large letters on the grave where they suppose non-co-operation lies buried. But they forget one important thing, which is of the essence of the movement, and it is to this that the Mahatma wants to call their attention by the sentence quoted above.

The success of the movement of Non-cooperation is not to be judged merely by the actual or tangible results it has been able to achieve. These would be: the number of scholars who have left State-aided schools and joined national schools; or of persons who have stood aloof from the Councils or refrained from exercising their votes in the elections to them; or the extent to which khaddar has been spread. These results are no doubt desirable and even necessary to make the movement a complete success. The real test of success is, however, a more subtle one. The intangible results of the movement, which are psychological rather than physical, are a surer sign of success.

No one who has exercised the least powers of observation will deny that a swift but silent revolution has been wrought in the mentality of the average Indian since the non-co-operation movement commenced its career. "Slave mentality" has now become a mere phrase, a thing of the past, with the majority of Indians. Of course, there are still to be found persons, chiefly in high places, who have become so accustomed to breathe the atmosphere of servility that they are unwilling to exchange it for healthy atmosphere of freedom and independence. The majority of Indians however, have now learnt thanks to the spirit of self-reliance and self-respect instilled into them by the Mahatma's movement, to hold their heads as high as those who claim to belong to a superior race.

The glamour which used to surround the institutions of Government, whether schools or Councils, has vanished. The wearing of foreign cloth is fast becoming unpopular. At any rate something like a sense of shame steals over the heart of the man or

woman who uses foreign stuff. On the other hand, the wearing of khaddar is fast becoming a matter of pride and even honour.

All these signs are indications of hope. They show that India has awakened from her long stupor and once more feels herself a self-respecting nation. The awakening has been due to the non-co-operation movement more than anything else and to the great apostle of that movement. If this is failure, such failure is far more welcome than any tangible but temporary success.—Yours, etc.,

A HUMBLE ADMIRER OF THE
MAHATMA.

THE HONOURS LIST

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The birth-day honours list is always eagerly awaited by all loyalists. It is now published and some favourites have reaped the fruits of their labour and some have still to labour hard for satisfying their life-long desires. I earnestly sympathise with those who have failed to satisfy their masters by their services to the Empire.

Sir,—It is astonishing to find the name of Mr. R. Rustomji in the honours list. He has been made an O.B.E. by the British Government. What services Mr. R. Rustomjee has rendered to the Empire or to his mother-country? If our British Government are aware of his services it is a different matter but at least for Indians I can say that nobody knows about his services. Indians recently learnt what obnoxious business Mr. R. Rustomjee performs in foreign countries and he is handsomely paid by the Government of India, Sir, you have rightly remarked that "Such double recognition of honest labour is no doubt unique." Sir, will the Government of India kindly explain whether he has been given this title for his honest labour (?) or for any other services?

It is sorrowful as well as strange that those who serve their country and no doubt wish to remain the friends of the British Empire on the condition that they and their countrymen are respected are considered as agitators, revolutionists and sometime even as vagrants, and those who flatter the Government and betray Indians are looked upon as respected friends and well-wishers of the Empire.

Sir, when non-co-operation movement was in full force it was remarked by some loyalists and moderates that public fame was very cheap if one would become a non-cooperator. I also now think that it is very easy to become a well-wisher and a friend of the Empire and also a favourite of the Government.

One should only flatter the Government and betray his countrymen and one is sure to get some letters of the alphabet to add after his name. Will, moderates and loyalists agree with me?—Yours, etc.,
B. M. DOCTOR.

June 4.

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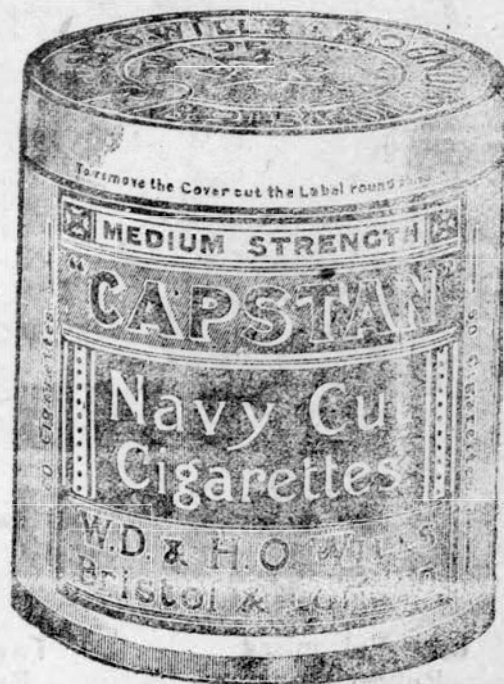
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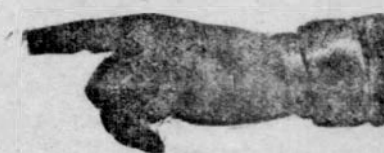
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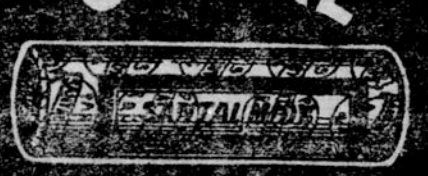
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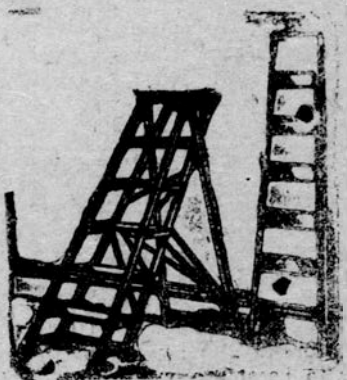
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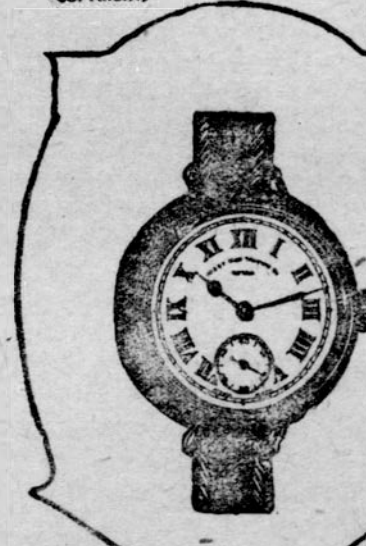
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